

Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1863.

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NOTICE.

Any person on the mailing list of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS who, at any time, fails to receive promptly this publication will confer a favor by notifying the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

UNITED STATES.

PARASITIC HEMOPTYSES PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Extract from proof sheets of report of Stiles and Hassall furnished by Dr. Stiles through the courtesy of Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.]

NOTE.—The attention of health officers and physicians is called to the important fact that the United States Bureau of Animal Industry has found over 50 cases of infection in hogs by a lung fluke known as *Paragonimus Westermanii*.

As stated by Dr. Stiles, 2 cases of the presence of this parasite in the United States were recorded in 1894 and 1895; once in a cat in Michigan, reported by Ward and Stiles; once in a dog in Ohio, reported by Kellicott and Ward. It was at that time hoped that, notwithstanding the fears expressed both by Stiles and by Ward, the infection would die out. Such, however, does not seem to have been the case, for the meat inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, stationed at Cincinnati, have discovered, on repeated occasions, lung lesions which were new to them, and which Stiles and Hassall, zoologists of the Bureau, have determined as typical cases of the Asiatic parasitic hemoptysis originally described by Kerbert (1878) for the tiger, later by Manson (1880), and by Baelz (1880) for man; still later for the dog by Railliet (1890) and Tokishige (1892), and more recently for the cat.

Dr. Stiles has also stated that at the present moment he finds no jus-

tification for assuming that the American worm is specifically distinct from the form found in Asia, and that from a public health standpoint the Bureau of Animal Industry will be obliged to consider the worms collected from hogs in Cincinnati as specifically identical with the form found by Manson in man. He is of the opinion that the parasite has been introduced into this country, probably, by returning missionaries or by the Chinese or Japanese. He further believes that our troops, in returning from the East, will add to the infection already here by bringing sporadic cases of the disease with them.

An extensive account ⁽¹⁾ of the malady, discussed from the standpoints of zoology, medicine, and public hygiene, will appear in the course of a few weeks.

From the proof sheets of this report, furnished by Dr. Stiles, the following data are extracted.

The characters of the parasite are as follows:

Genus **PARAGONIMUS**, Braun, 1899.

Species **PARAGONIMUS WESTERMANII** (Kerbert, 1878), Stiles and Hassall, 1900.

GENERIC DIAGNOSIS.—*Fasciolidae*: Body medium large, thick, elongate, frequently oval, and on traverse section more or less round, usually somewhat attenuate toward posterior extremity. Cuticle provided with scale-like spines. Intestine with strong, somewhat elongate pharynx; very short oesophagus; intestinal cæca zigzag, extending to caudal end of the body. Median excretory stem (or bladder) large dorso-ventrally, irregular in outline, and extending cephalad to near the pharynx. Genital pore near caudal margin of ventral acetabulum, in median line or to the right or left. Copulatory organs (cirrus) absent. Testicles round (?) or branched, in posterior half of body, one each side of median line and one slightly posterior to the other. Ovary somewhat branched, the branches being thick and short, and the organ located postero-lateral of the ventral acetabulum, on the side (right or left) of the median line opposite to the main portion of the uterus. Receptaculum seminis absent; Laurer's canal present. Vitellaria enormously developed, extending from anterior to posterior end of the body and located (as seen in cross section) on the periphery, usually leaving a longitudinal free space both in the dorsal and ventral median field. The transverse vitello-ducts pass cephalad of the testicles, but caudad of ovary and uterus. Uterus may be only slightly developed or may form a comparatively large-sized rosette, more than half as broad as the body. It may be located entirely on one side (right or left) of median line or may extend both sides of median line, partially covering the ovary. Eggs rather large, about 80 to 118 μ long by 48 to 60 μ broad. Embryo develops after oviposition.

¹ Stiles and Hassall, Notes on Parasites, 51. The lung fluke (*Paragonimus Westermani*) in swine and its relation to parasitic hemoptysis in man. XVI. Annual Report, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, pp. 560-611, figs. 24-28, and Plates XXIII, XXIV, figs. 1-4.

HABITAT.—Encysted, usually two in each capsule, in lungs of mammals.

TYPE SPECIES.—*Paragonimus Westermanii* (Kerbert, 1878).

SPECIFIC DIAGNOSIS.—*Paragonimus*: 8 to 16 mm. (after Kellicott 15 to 20 mm.) long, 4 to 8 mm. broad, 2 to 5 mm. thick; plump, pinkish to reddish brown (alive) or slate (preserved) in color; live specimens are depressed and with variable outline; preserved specimens often oval to elongate pyriform, transverse section round or nearly so, anterior end bluntly rounded, posterior end less blunt. Oral sucker 0.53 to nearly 0.75 mm. (Leuckart) or more (0.864 by 1.017 mm. or 1 to 1.4 mm.¹ (Ward); or 0.80 to 1.12 by 0.80 to 0.83 mm. (Stiles & Hassall) 0.78; (Kerbert) in diameter, terminal or subterminal in different specimens from the same lung. Ventral acetabulum (0.6 to at most 0.75 mm.—Leuckart; 0.78 mm.—Kerbert; 0.75 to 1.017 mm.—Ward; 0.88 to 1.2 by 0.86 to 1.44 mm.—Stiles & Hassall) very slightly larger than oral sucker; situated somewhat anterior to middle of the body, 2 to 4 mm. back of oral sucker. Cuticle provided with broad scale-like spines.² Genital pore, often indistinct, close to the caudal margin of ventral acetabulum, may be in the median line or immediately to the right or left of it.³ Pharynx elongate; oesophagus very short, so that the bifurcation of the intestine is considerably anterior to the ventral acetabulum; intestinal caeca usually somewhat zigzag, some distance from each other, run irregularly to posterior extremity. *Male organs*: Cirrus and cirrus pouch absent; ductus ejaculatorius straight; testicles tubular, ramified, one slightly posterior to other, on each side of median line. *Female organs*: Ovary branched, lateral, right or left of median line, somewhat posterior to acetabulum and antero-ventral of transverse vitellocuct; on the opposite side of median line, at about the same height, is situated a lobate shell-gland and a rather short, massed uterus; in some specimens the latter may spread across the median line and partially cover the ovary; folds of uterus extend ventrally of shell-gland; vitellogene glands marginal, highly developed, extending from anterior to posterior extremity, often leaving but a small portion of the dorsal and ventral median field uncovered; transverse vitello-ducts dorsal; vitelline reservoir large; Laurer's canal present. Eggs oval, 80 to 100 μ long by 56 μ broad (Leuckart); 96 to 118 μ long by 48 to 53 μ broad (Ward); 68 to 96 μ long by 48 to 60 μ broad (S. & H.); yellow shell. Miracidium ciliated, develops after eggs leave the host. Sporocyst, redia, cercaria, and intermediate host not known.

¹ Suckers distorted, measurements not exact.—Ward.

² Largest in middle of the body, after Leuckart, but largest on anterior portion, after Kerbert; smallest around mouth, after Stiles & Hassall.

³ The character attributed to this species relative to the situation of the genital pore on the left of the lateral line would appear to be somewhat diagrammatic; we have found it median, right or left, in specimens from hogs, and Kerbert reports it median.

Table of hosts.

Host.	Locality.	Collector.	Authority.
Royal tiger (<i>felis tigris</i>).....	Amsterdam, Holland.....	Westerman.....	Kerbert, 1878.
Do	Hamburg, Germany.....	Bolau.....	Kerbert, 1881.
Do	Ann Arbor, Mich.....	Ward.....	Weber, 1891.
Cat (<i>felis domestica</i>) (a).....	Japan	[At Paris Exposition.]?	Ward, 1894.
Dog (<i>canis familiaris</i>).....	Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.....	Keilicott.....	Railliet, 1890.
Do	Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.....	Payne.....	Ward, 1895.
Hog (<i>sus scrofa domestica</i>) (b).....	Formosa, China.....	Ringer.....	Stiles & Hassall.
Man (<i>homo sapiens</i>).....	Japan	Baelz.....	Cobbold, 1880.
Do	Korea	do	Manson, 1881.
Do			Baelz, 1883.

^a See, also, geographical distribution of the disease.

^b See, also, medical discussion.

LIFE HISTORY.—The complete life cycle of the lung fluke has not yet been experimentally demonstrated. According to our present knowledge, the egg does not develop until it leaves the host in the sputum.

Miracidium (ciliated embryo).—Thus far at least two observers (Manson, 1882, and Nakahama, 1883) have succeeded in raising the embryonic stage. Manson (1882) states that when the eggs are washed free from the sputum and kept in water at a temperature of 80° to 94° F. (26.7° to 34.4° C.) an embryo develops in about six weeks to two months. Nakahama succeeded in showing that when the eggs which are expectorated in the sputum are subjected to a temperature of 30° C. (86° F.) for twenty-eight days the ciliated embryo is developed.

How long the eggs preserve their vitality in dried sputum or in dust does not appear to have been established. From a hygienic standpoint definite information on this point is important. Remaining in moist sputum for any length of time, corresponding to a part of Manson's experiments, would probably rarely occur in nature.

Beyond the miracidium stage nothing is positively demonstrated in the development of *paragonimus westermani*. As Leuckart remarks, it would be contrary to all analogy to assume that this is the infecting stage for man and other animals. On the contrary, the presence of cilia indicates an aquatic life, and, so far as can be foreseen from analogy, the miracidium, after swimming around in water, will eventually attack some invertebrate (probably a mollusk) and will develop into a sporocyst; rediae and cercariae will probably be formed, much the same as are described for *fasciola hepatica*, and either an encysted or free-swimming cercaria will in all probability be the stage in which the parasite will enter its final host (man, cat, tiger, dog, hog).

Whether it will immediately attack the lungs, as suggested by Baelz, or first some other organ and later wander to the lungs, as suggested by Leuckart (1889), is an open question. In this connection reference may be made to the finding of an agamic distome in hogs' muscles by Mr. Bullard at Buffalo, N. Y. It can not at present be considered impossible that Bullard's parasites represent a younger stage of the

lung fluke, either accidentally or normally encysted in the muscular tissue.

SOURCE OF INFECTION.—The discussion of the life history and the assumption that a cercaria forms the infecting stage bring up several views expressed in Japan. Throughout the Asiatic literature on the subject frequent references are made to the water supply, and it is clear that our Eastern colleagues look upon this as the source of infection. This view has much in its favor, and cautious persons will do well to drink only boiled or filtered water, especially when in infected fluke areas. The following references by various writers will be of interest in this connection. Manson (1882) in referring to one of his patients (Heng) writes:

He says he never exercised discretion about the water he drank, especially when young; used to take it from the river, well, paddy field, or ditch—whichever lay most convenient; and he says that nearly all North Formosans are similarly indiscreet.

As prophylactic measures, Kiyono, Suga, and Yamagata (1881) advise against eating "raw eggs, uncooked fish, mussels, etc." Dr. Inou and Yamagiwa (1890) state that in Okayama, where they studied a number of cases, a species of snail belonging to the genus *Limnaeus* and known as "Nina," is very abundant. Although they examined large numbers of these mollusks, they did not find any cercariae, rediae, or embryos of the lung fluke. Similar negative results attended their dissection of small fish. The peasants eat both snails and fish, but usually cooked. The inhabitants of the villages say that chickens suffer from a cough similar to that noticed in this malady, and that they eat the sputa of persons suffering from lung fluke disease. On this account Inou and Yamagiwa examined both chickens and eggs anatomically and microscopically, but without finding any trace of infection. As a prophylactic measure, Yamagiwa, in a later article (1892), also advises against eating raw meat.

That chickens eat human sputa is a well-known fact, but the possibility of their becoming infected with lung flukes through sputum from lung fluke patients may safely be looked upon as excluded. It seems possible that the cough referred to may be connected with the chicken disease known as "gapes," caused by *Syngamus trachealis* in the windpipe; while it seems more than probable that hens' eggs have fallen under suspicion because of the occasional presence of a fluke, which, to the casual observer, is not entirely unlike the lung fluke; it belongs to the species *Prosthogonimus ovatus* and has nothing to do with *Paragonimus Westermanii*. As for not eating raw meat, the advice is good on general principles, but it does not at present appear that such food will come into consideration as a probable source of infection. That Bullock's agamie distome in the muscles of hogs is the infecting stage of *P. Westermanii* may be admitted as among the remote possibilities, but hardly more. Very little pork is eaten in northern Japan, and, while

eaten more in southern Japan, it is not a common article of diet among the poorer classes. This fact, and also the fact that the parasite is so much more common in men than in women, rather detract still more from the probability of such a source of infection. (See also Abattoir inspection.) Should the unexpected prove to be the case, and Bullard's encysted form actually represent the long looked for stage of *P. Westermanii*, ordinary curing or cooking will undoubtedly prevent all danger of infection. Of all possible sources of infection thus far suggested, the water supply and the mollusks would appear to be more natural carriers of the cercarian stage than anything else. The lion, cat, dog, hog, and man—all of the animals for which this lung fluke¹ has been reported—are in the habit of eating meat, but all of them also drink water.

THE LUNG FLUKE IN MAN AS CAUSE OF PARASITIC HEMOPTYSIS AND JACKSONIAN (CORTICAL) EPILEPSY.

NAME OF THE DISEASE.—The disease now under discussion is known under the following names:

ENGLISH.—*Parasitical haemoptysis* Manson, 1880, and *The Lancet*, 1880; *Endemic haemoptysis* Manson, 1883; *Lung fluke disease* (as vernacular term); *Pulmonary distomatosis* (in part).

GERMAN.—*Parasitäre Hæmoptoë* Baelz, 1880; *Gregarinose pulmonum* Baelz, 1880; *Wurm-Hæmoptoe* Leuckart, 1889; *Lungendistomen-Krankheit* Yamagiwa, 1892; *Distomatose pulmonum*.

FRENCH.—*Hæmoptysie parasitaire* Chédan, 1886; *Distomatose pulmonaire* Blanchard, 1895.

ITALIAN.—*Emottisi parassitica* Sonsino, 1884; *Emottisi cronica* Sonsino, 1896.

SPANISH.—*Hemoptisis parasitaria* Bonis & Cortezo, 1882.

LATIN.—*Gregarinosis pulmonis* Bonis & Cortezo, 1882.

The presence of lung flukes in man causes various symptoms, according to the location of the parasites. The two chief clinical forms in which the malady appears are the so-called parasitic hemoptysis and parasitic hemoptysis in connection with Jacksonian (cortical) epilepsy.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE DISEASE.—Lung fluke disease has been reported for the following places:

Japan.—Hon-Shu Island, from northeast (provinces of Awomori, Sendai, Izu, Shinano, and Gifu) to southwest (provinces of Okayama, Shimane, and Yamaguchi); also on the Kiushu Islands (provinces of Kumamoto, Nagasaki, and Kagoshima). (See Yamagiwa, 1892, p. 453.)

China.—North Formosa, especially, and Manson believes the large number of cases of hemoptysis he formerly noticed in central and southern Formosa, are of the same nature. (See Manson, 1882.)

Korea.—Case of a Korean royal prince. (See Baelz, 1883.)

The Philippines.—It probably occurs in the Philippines, but this is not yet demonstrated.

¹ *Herpestes*, the host of *Paragonimus compactus*, and *Lutra*, the host of *P. rufis*, are also carnivorous.

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FREQUENCY.—In a number of articles the statement is found that in certain parts of Formosa 15 per cent of the inhabitants are affected. This statement is in at least one article attributed to physicians, but it appears to be due to an estimate made by a servant. Manson (1882) says, in referring to 2 Chinese patients:

Regarding their acquaintances, 1 of them said that 20 or 30 per cent, the other that 15 per cent, spat blood. Possibly these are over-estimates, but at all events they show that the disease is extremely prevalent.

Baelz in a letter to Leuckart (1889) states that he knows of 1 village in Japan in which nearly all the inhabitants harbor lung worms. Taylor (1883) thinks it too early to make statements regarding the frequency of the malady, for the disease is usually mistaken for tuberculosis, since it can be diagnosed only with the aid of the microscope (not much used by Japanese physicians at that date) and since only a portion of the cases come to the notice of physicians. Blanchard (1895) states that in the provinces of Okayama and Kumamoto, both mountainous, the disease is so frequent in certain villages and so dreaded that the inhabitants of neighboring villages will have no relations with them, and even the physicians do not wish to go there because of fear of infection. (The origin of this statement has escaped us. See, however, Railliet, 1893, p. 370.)

PREDISPOSITION.—According to Yamagiwa (1892), certain persons are more predisposed to the disease than others. From a helminthological standpoint, it may be questioned whether the fact that the disease has been found more in certain classes of patients than in others is due to an actual predisposition, or whether it is not due rather to a greater risk of infection to which some persons may be subject. Thus tapeworms appear to be more common in women than in men, but this fact is due to women's being more liable to infection (in preparing food) rather than to any constitutional predisposition. The various data gathered thus far are as follows:

Age.—While the disease may attack persons of any age, it appears to be rarely diagnosed in very young or very old persons. From present statistics, it is more common in persons in youth and early manhood. Thus of 59 cases compiled from literature, 45 were from patients between 11 and 30 years old.

Sex.—Judging from statements by Eastern authors and from accessible statistics, the disease is more frequently diagnosed in male than in female patients, and it may therefore be assumed that men are more exposed to infection than women. Thus, of 66 compiled cases of known sex, 58 were males and 8 were females.

Occupation.—Taylor (1883) says that the parasite attacks persons irrespective of occupation. He is undoubtedly correct in this intimation that occupation is no protection against infection, if the person is exposed. Yet there need be no surprise, if, as is to be expected, per-

sons following certain occupations will be more subject to infection than persons otherwise employed. From the few statistics thus far collected, relative to occupation, it may be noted that of 51 patients 38 were farmers, 6 officials, 1 student, 1 laborer, 1 merchant, 1 coolie, 1 house boy, 1 shoemaker, 1 prince. Yamagiwa (1892) states that in Kumamoto students (hospital cases) are among the most frequently affected.

Personal habits.—Yamagiwa (1892) records that 12 patients out of 38 were drinkers.

Physical condition.—Several authors state that persons of strong constitution are more subject to the disease than persons of weak constitution.

DURATION.—It is generally conceded that patients may live for years—ten to twenty, or perhaps more—after noticing the first symptoms.

PROGNOSIS.—Patients may entirely recover if sent into a healthy noninfected area. Yamagiwa has repeatedly noticed cases of this kind, where egg cysts were found in the mesentery, mediastinum, or lungs, but no adult worm was found. In general, the prognosis depends upon (a) the number and (b) position of the parasites present (c), age of patient, and (d) complications.

(a) The greater the number of parasites in the lungs the greater is the chance of severe pulmonary hemorrhage or of emboli in the brain.

(b) If the worms are confined to the lungs the patient may live for years; severe hemorrhage or repeated profuse hemorrhages are naturally dangerous in proportion to the amount of blood lost within a given time. If the parasites or their eggs gain access to the brain, the prognosis is unfavorable.

(c) According to Yamagiwa (1892) development of patients under 10 years of age is retarded by lung worm infection, while in old patients the nourishment is considerably impaired.

(d) When complicated with pulmonary tuberculosis, prognosis is unfavorable.

DIAGNOSIS.—Microscopic examination of sputa for *Paragonimus* eggs.

TREATMENT.—Manson (1882) tried several treatments by inhalations, and thought they were not entirely unsuccessful. Taylor (1883) has no confidence in specific treatment, but advises a general course of medication, according to indication. Yamagiwa (1892) knows of no practical specific medical treatment. He thinks surgery might be tried if the exact position of the more superficial cysts could be more definitely located (X-rays!). By change to an uninfected region danger of reinfection is avoided and the parasites may disappear, becoming disintegrated or (see p. 589), in some cases, possibly by being coughed up.

PROPHYLAXIS.—Positive prophylactic measures can not be given until the cercaria stage of the parasite is found. In general, however, care regarding the drinking water—to have it filtered or boiled—appears to be the most probable preventive measure which can now be

proposed. There appear to be no valid grounds at present for suspecting eggs, fish, or meat, as suggested by some of our Japanese colleagues.

The following measures would undoubtedly accomplish much in preventing the disease from spreading:

(a) Infected patients should use sputum boxes, such as are used by consumptives. If cuspidors are used, it would be positively dangerous to empty their contents into any drain the sewage of which does not go directly into the sea. In all probability salt water would kill the miracidium. To empty cuspidors into a drain, the sewage of which is used for fertilizing, would be deliberately to comply with conditions which would be, on general principles, most favorable to the spread of the disease. If the sewage drains into a river, the conditions for spreading the disease would also be very favorable. A comparison of the relative merits of the dry versus the wet cuspidor can not be given until experiments in drying the eggs are conducted. On general principles the dry cuspidor would be better in this case (contrary to the conditions in tuberculosis), since as a rule trematode eggs are easily killed by drying.

(b) Cats and dogs which cough up blood should be examined for this parasite, and if *Paragonimus* eggs are found in the expectorations the animals should be killed and burned.

(c) If hogs are discovered coughing up a dirty yellow, brown, or bloody expectoration, they should immediately be sent to slaughter. In abattoir inspection infected portions should be "tanked for fertilizer," but if healthy the meat of such a hog may be safely placed on the market. (See Abattoir inspection.)

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms vary according to the location of the parasite.

(a) *Lung infection.*—This is the usual form. Sputa very similar to that seen in pneumonia, and of a dirty red to brown color, due to the presence of microscopic worm eggs; spitting of blood common, but not constant, often intermittent; cough common, but not constant. All symptoms increased after violent exertion. *The only constant and specific characteristic is the presence of the eggs in the sputum; as many as 12,000 eggs may be expectorated daily.*

Manson (1882), gives the following as a typical case:

Heng, male, age 31; resides in Sinhang, Tamsui, where he works as a house coolie. His family, he says, is quite healthy; his mother, age 44, and 3 brothers and 4 sisters, are alive and well. His father died at 58 of dropsy and a sister died in childhood of smallpox. He himself is liable to ague. He was born in the town of Banka and lived there till his 18th year; then he lived in Kelung for two or three years; afterwards he removed to Hebe, Tamsui, where his home has been for the last ten years. He has traveled about the north part of the island a good deal; been in Tekehham two or three years ago; and eight months ago accompanied some Japanese to Khilai, on the east coast, where he resided upwards of a month. His blood spitting dates from eleven years ago; he was then working on the tea hills with his father near Banka. At first he noticed when he breathed hard in carrying heavy burdens that he coughed a little and brought up mucus mixed

with blood, but, as a rule, unless exerting himself violently, he only brings up a few drops mixed with the mucus. Sometimes he does not spit for a few days, perhaps a month on end, and then the hemoptysis recurs, to last for one to two months. He has a slight cough, but on auscultation nothing much amiss can be detected. His thorax is finely developed.

Lung infection may be complicated by infection of the (b) brain, (c) liver, or (d) other organs.

(b) *Brain infection*.—If the worms or their eggs gain access to the brain, epileptiform attacks (Jacksonian, or cortical, epilepsy) may result. Cases have been reported by Otani (1887), Inoui and Yamagiwa (1889), and Yamagiwa (1890). The best accessible account of such cases is in Yamagiwa's (1890) paper.

(c) *Liver infection*.—Two cases of cirrhosis of the liver with ascites have been observed; *Paragonimus* eggs were found in the interstitial tissue. (Yamagiwa, 1892, p. 453.)

(d) *Infection of other organs*.—Cysts of *Paragonimus* eggs in the mesentery, great omentum, etc., have not produced any notable symptoms.

PATHOLOGY.—(a) *Lung infection*.—On the surface of the lungs or directly under the pleura cysts are formed which are usually smooth. The cyst wall is composed of newly formed tissue with round-cell infiltration and of loops of the blood vessels in the surrounding tissue. These cysts may contain 1, 2, or several specimens of *Paragonimus* with their eggs, or only the eggs may be found; Charcot's crystals are always present, and occasionally cholestearin crystals.

(b) *Brain infection*.—Cysts with the parasite and eggs or the eggs alone, causing emboli, may be found in the brain.

(c) *Liver infection*.—Cirrhosis of the liver resulting from emboli of eggs in the portal area (or perhaps coexistence of *Paragonimus* egg emboli with cirrhosis of the liver due to other causes.)—(Yamagiwa, 1892, p. 454.)

(d) *Infection of other organs*.—Cysts containing eggs of *Paragonimus* and fibrous nodules have been found in the mediastinum, diaphragm, mesenterium, and walls of the intestines; and Otani is said to have found abscesses in the cervical and inguinal regions caused by trematodes. Eggs have also been found in the contents of the intestine. No lesions have been noticed in the spleen or the kidneys.

ABATTOIR INSPECTION.—All lungs of hogs found to contain this worm should be "tanked" for fertilizer, in order to prevent dissemination of the eggs. There is, however, no danger of the direct transmission of the worm from hogs to man, since analogy with other members of the same family (Fasciolidae) of parasites leads us to assume confidently that this species must pass through an invertebrate intermediate host (probably some mollusk) before it can infect another host. There is, therefore, not the slightest danger of infection from the eggs of the

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flukes connected with eating the pork from a hog which harbors the parasite in question, and inspectors should not, therefore, condemn the meat of such animals on the ground of the presence of the worms in the lungs.

**FLOATING DISINFECTING PLANTS SENT TO MATANZAS AND CIENFUEGOS,
CUBA.**

The Marine-Hospital Service has just sent to Cuba 2 floating disinfecting plants equipped with all modern disinfecting machinery for service at the ports of Matanzas and Cienfuegos, respectively.

In constructing these barges, the hulls of sailing vessels were purchased, the necessary alterations made to fit them for the reception of machinery, and they were then provided with steam chambers, formaldehyd apparatus, sulphur furnaces, bichloride pumps, etc. A large iron steamer took the 2 vessels in tow at the port of Philadelphia, and they arrived at their destinations without any mishap, and are now anchored in convenient positions in the harbors, ready for immediate service. The *Guardian* was sent to Matanzas arriving December 4, and the *Sentinel* to Cienfuegos arriving December 8.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Smallpox in Houston County, Ga.

MOBILE, ALA., December 7, 1900.

SIR: In obedience to orders received December 2, 1900, directing me to proceed at once to Perry, Houston County, Ga., and confer with local authorities and decide disputed diagnosis of smallpox, and to advise authorities as to best method of management, etc., I have the honor to state that I left Mobile at 12 o'clock midnight December 2, arriving at Fort Valley, in Houston County, the afternoon of the 3d; this was Sunday, and as no trains are run from Fort Valley to Perry on Sunday, I took a private conveyance, thus saving about eighteen hours' time. I arrived at Perry the same evening. The mayor of the city, Colonel Davis, called the same evening and we talked over the situation. The municipal authorities were not particularly interested except as to preventive measures, as the disease has not developed in the town of Perry yet, but is on several plantations in different parts of the county.

The county judge or ordinary, Judge Hearst, was present at this consultation, as he represented the county, and was more particularly interested. I adopted his suggestion to visit the different sections of the county and see each separate set of cases.

It has generally been my practice when there is a difference of opinion as to diagnosis, to request the attendance of at least 1 physician from each side, in order that I may make the differential diagnosis in their presence and point out the different phases of the disease to them; but in this case Drs. Cater and Williams, the only physicians who had seen the disease, agreed, as I afterwards found, that it is smallpox, but owing to the mildness of the type the people in the vicinity were unwilling to accept this opinion or to take proper precautions. I was, therefore, requested to visit the cases alone.

On Monday morning I drove down to the Duncan place, about 8 miles southeast of Perry. The first house visited was inhabited by 6 negroes, man, wife, and 4 children. All had the disease, but in various stages. The man stated that he had been sick thirty days. The eruption, which had been general, was fading. The woman was in the pustular stage. The children had escaped with very mild attacks. Children have very mild cases, often not going to bed at all, and notwithstanding that neither the child or its parents have ever been vaccinated the eruption is very sparse, frequently leaving no scars. In the same house we often find the adults suffering from rather severe cases. In one house a man had died from the trouble, and in another a man of 60 had a confluent case, and still the children had escaped with mild attacks. This seems to be characteristic, this mild form of the disease, as I have noted it in two or three epidemics.

The second house visited on the Duncan place there were 4 cases, all the family, 1 confluent. At the third house there were 3 cases; 1 man had died at this house of the disease. At the fourth house there was 1 case, with 6 more people in the house who will probably have it.

After finishing at the Duncan place I returned to Perry, and was joined by Dr. Cater. The diagnosis having been confirmed, there was no longer necessity for my going alone. We visited the Howard place, 10 miles north of Perry; here, for the first time, I found the disease in the white race. A young lady, of about 20 years of age, was suffering from rather a severe case of discrete smallpox. Two children in this family had had such mild cases that it had been considered chicken pox.

From the Howard place we went to Cathlene, a small village on the Georgia Southern Railroad. The disease at Cathlene is confined to 1 house; there were 3 cases, all mild.

On Tuesday morning we visited the Cooper place, 9 miles east of Perry; here I saw 3 or 4 more cases. After having visited the 3 sections of the county in which the disease existed, I met the county commissioners at the court-house and talked to them about the state of affairs. I pointed out the necessity for immediate action.

The building of a smallpox hospital for the accommodation of all cases presents considerable difficulties owing to the widely separated points of infection. However, I strongly advised them to build such a hospital or to use tents for the purpose, and to establish a camp at once.

The necessity for a detention barracks for the accommodation of those who had been exposed, but who had not yet developed the disease, was pointed out. The beneficial results of successful vaccination were also shown, and in this connection I found it necessary to advise the authorities to at once obtain a sufficient supply of pure glycerinated virus. I was informed that about 200 people had been vaccinated within the past few weeks with virus supplied by the State. I took pains to examine a great many arms, and in not one single instance did I find a protective sore; the only effect these vaccinations have had is to lull the person into a fancied, but false, security.

I found a great deal of opposition to vaccination, even among the most intelligent people. This, I think, was overcome by explaining the protection afforded and the absolute safety of the operation when properly performed with pure virus.

The city authorities requested advice concerning the public schools. I advised that no child be admitted unless he or she could present a physician's certificate showing a recent successful vaccination; those who had a good mark from a former successful vaccination to be admitted only after revaccination.

December 14, 1900

I also give full information concerning the proper mode of disinfecting houses with sulphur dioxide or with bichloride solution after mechanical cleansing. And as to the disinfection by boiling for two hours, all blankets, quilts, sheets, and clothing, the emptying of mattresses, burning the contents, and the boiling of the ticking, the submersion in hgcl 2, 1-1000, of shoes, hats, etc., injured by boiling.

I returned by way of Atlanta in order to consult with the governor regarding a compulsory vaccination law, but he was absent from the city.

I was very much surprised at the number of people who have not been vaccinated; probably not more than one-fourth have undergone this operation.

The disease was introduced, I was informed, from Cordele, a town in an adjoining county. The printed matter received by mail was distributed. The authorities, both county and city, expressed themselves as much pleased with the prompt action of the Service.

Respectfully,

W. P. MCINTOSH,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Kansas during November, 1900.

TOPEKA, KANS., December 5, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions adopted by the national conference of State and provincial boards of health at Toronto, 1886, and Washington, 1887, it becomes my duty to inform you that smallpox has been reported to this office from the following points in the State of Kansas during the month of November, 1900: Abilene, Dickinson County, 3 cases; Cherokee County, 5 cases; Colby, Rawlins County, 2 cases; Hope, Dickinson County, 1 case; Lawrence, Douglas County, 1 case; Lecompton, Douglas County, 5 cases; Florence, Marion County, 1 case; Ramona, Marion County, 2 cases; Thomas County, 4 cases; Wichita, 10 cases; Topeka, 3 cases. Total number of cases, 37.

Respectfully,

W. B. SWAN, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Smallpox in Russell, Ky.

RUSSELL, KY., November 20, 1900.

SIR: I have to inform you that we have an epidemic of smallpox in this village. Upon the advice of a physician and health officer, I will commence to-day to fumigate all mail originating in this office, and will continue to do so until all danger is past unless otherwise ordered by you. Hoping this will meet your approval.

Respectfully,

J. J. CALLAHAN,
Postmaster.

Case of smallpox at Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, MICH., December 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report seaman Joseph Cedar suffering from smallpox in the pustular state; came to the out-patient office yesterday from the steamer *P. F. Paxton*. He had been on this boat for the last twenty-six days, and stated that he had not been ashore during that time. It was impossible to obtain from him an accurate history of his case, but from appearance he must have been sick for at least ten days. He shipped at this port and touched at some of the ports of the upper peninsular.

The local board of health was promptly notified and the patient was taken in their charge. The boat has been quarantined together with the crew.

Respectfully,

JOHN GODFREY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Tennessee from March 5 to November 16, 1900.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1900.

The following table will show the total number of cases of smallpox occurring in Tennessee during the period from March 5 to November 16, 1900, as reported by the health-officer of the respective county; also the number of deaths resulting, together with the origin of infection:

County.	No. cases smallpox.			Deaths.	Origin of infection.
	White.	Colored.	Total.		
Campbell.....	11		11	.....	Unknown.
Cheatham.....	8	3	11	1	Nashville, Mt. Pleasant, and Charlotte.
Chester.....			35	.....	Madison County.
Cumberland.....	5	18	23	.....	Knoxville, Camp 28, and Cookeville.
Davidson.....	9	48	57	1	Franklin, Kentucky, Paris, and Cheatham County.
Dyer.....	7	19	26	.....	Dyersburg.
Franklin.....	9	22	31	.....	Maury County and South Pittsburg.
Gibson	1	25	26	.....	Rutherford and Madison counties.
Giles.....	17	64	81	.....	Mt. Pleasant and Decatur, Ala.
Grundy.....	41		41	1	Lewisburg.
Hamblen.....		30	30	1	Unknown.
Hamilton.....	10	32	42	1	Do.
Haywood.....		2	2	.....	Mississippi River Landing.
Henry.....	17	133	150	.....	Unknown.
Houston.....	1	13	14	.....	Do.
*Knox					
Lauderdale.....		12	12	.....	Dyersburg, Ashport, and Flower Island.
Lawrence.....	8	10	18	.....	Mount Pleasant.
Lewis	1		1	.....	Unknown.
Lincoln.....	9	4	13	.....	Do.
Madison.....	17	30	47	2	Illinois, Memphis, Henderson, Gibson, and Obion counties.
Marion.....	36	77	113	2	Alabama, Chattanooga, and South Pittsburg.
* Maury					
Montgomery.....		26	26	.....	Unknown.
Obion	7	80	87	1	Dyer County and Kentucky.
Putnam.....	39	3	42	2	Prisoner from T. C. I. Railway.
Roane.....	4	11	15	.....	Cumberland County.
Robertson.....		12	12	.....	Maury County.
Rutherford.....	2	35	37	.....	Unknown.
Scott.....		1	1	.....	Do.
Shelby	37	217	254	6	Arkansas, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, and Alabama.
Wayne	3		3	.....	Unknown.
White	2		2	.....	Cookeville.
Williamson	35	80	115	.....	Unknown.
Wilson	3	8	11	.....	Mount Pleasant.
Total	339	1,015	1,359	18	

* No report received.

At the present time the disease exists in the following counties: Campbell, Cumberland, Davidson, Hamilton, Haywood, Henry, Houston, Knox, Madison, Marion, Maury, Putnam, Roane, Robertson, Rutherford, Shelby, Wayne, and White.

J. A. ALBRIGHT, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

December 14, 1900

Arrival at Baltimore of vessels from West Indian ports.

BALTIMORE, MD., December 8, 1900.

SIR: I have to report the arrival during the week ending to-day the following-named vessels: December 4, British steamship *Burton*, from Santiago de Cuba, with iron ore. December 8, British steamship *Saint Hubert*, from Daiquiri, with iron ore.

Respectfully,

WM. F. STONE,
Collector.*Reports from the Mexican border.*

Eagle Pass, Tex., December 1, 1900—Inspection service.—I have the honor to report that during the month of November, 1900, there were detained in the detention camp at this port 7 persons, all of whom came from Vera Cruz, Mexico, excepting 2 Indians who came from a smallpox camp about 80 miles south of Eagle Pass, in Mexico.

During the past month over 15 trunks were disinfected at this place, all of these trunks coming directly from infected districts in Mexico.

It is probable that many persons will attempt entrance now since the cooler weather has put in an appearance; however, it seems to me that these persons should be held and observed here at the camp, as the weather is practically warm the year around and yellow fever could easily develop in the winter. Besides, smallpox is liable to appear in epidemic form in Mexico at any moment.

Eagle Pass.—Detention of suspects.—I have the honor to inform the Bureau that on the 28th instant I took from the train here 4 Italians who were just four days out from Vera Cruz, Mexico. These Italians had been exposed to yellow fever and smallpox in Vera Cruz, as had their baggage, consequently I put the people in the detention camp and disinfected their baggage, etc. These Italians will remain here until a sufficient period has elapsed to insure their freedom from disease.

I shall continue to keep the camp in running order until authorized to the contrary.

LEA HUME,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

El Paso, Tex., December 1, 1900—Inspection service.—I have the honor to transmit herewith a summary of work at this station for the week ended December 1, 1900: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 168; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 31; inspection Mexican immigrants, 48; disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., of immigrants, 31 bundles; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 414 pieces; disinfection of Pullman sleeper linen 2,550 pieces; vaccination of immigrants and children, 12.

E. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.*

GEORGIA.—Columbus.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 19,303—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 29—white, 12; colored 17—including enteric fever, 3, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Macon.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 28,000—white, 15,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 39—white, 12, colored, 37—including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—Evansville.—Month of November, 1900. Population, census of 1900, 59,007. Total number of deaths, 64, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—Boone.—Month of October, 1900. Census population, 1890, 6,520. Total number of deaths, 5, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Burlington.—Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including diphtheria, 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cedar Rapids.—Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Corydon.—Estimated population, 1,600. Total number of deaths, 4, including enteric fever 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Davenport.—Estimated population, 35,254. Total number of deaths, 39, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Dubuque.—Census population, 1890, 30,311. Total number of deaths, 42, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Fort Madison.—Estimated population, 11,000. Total number of deaths, 7, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Kalona.—Estimated population, 300. One death, not due to contagious disease.

Ottumwa.—Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 15, including 1 from enteric fever.

What Cheer.—Census population, 1890, 3,246. Total number of deaths, 2. No death from contagious disease.

The IOWA HEALTH BULLETIN for November, 1900, says:

Outbreaks of the following infectious diseases have been reported as having occurred at the several places named during the month of October:

Diphtheria.—Des Moines; Lincoln Township, Ringgold County; Spencer; Hartley; Kennedy; Anamosa; Jordan Township, Monona County; Red Oak; Burlington; Dubuque.

Scarlet fever.—Jordan Township, Monona County; Granger; Packwood; Battle Creek; Lake City; Morning Sun; Salt Creek Township, Tama County; Alton; East Peru; Webster City; Boone; Ford; Richland Township, Warren County; Belle Plaine; Des Moines, Dubuque.

Smallpox.—Center Township, Monona County; Eddyville; Jordan Township, Monona County; Des Moines; Moorhead; Webster City; Webster Township, Hamilton County. Up to date, November 20, the following reports have been received: Calamus; Hamilton; Cedar Rapids; Hocking; Burlington; River Sioux.

Typhoid fever.—Ames; Independence; Packwood; Corydon; Davenport; Fort Madison; Ottumwa; Dubuque.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Holyoke*.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 44,982. Total number of deaths, 71, including diphtheria, 12; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Newton.—Month of November, 1900. Population, census of 1900, 33,587. Total number of deaths, 36, including diphtheria, 5, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended December 1, 1900, from 73 observers, indicate that scarlet fever and pneumonia were more prevalent, and remittent fever, intermittent fever, inflammation of kidney and phthisis pulmonalis were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 150, enteric fever at 138, scarlet fever at 90, diphtheria at 35, measles at 18, whooping cough at 12, cerebro-spinal meningitis at 3, and smallpox at 28 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 240,000. Total number of deaths, 151, including diphtheria, 18; enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

Winona.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MISSOURI—*St. Joseph*.—Month of October, 1900. Population, census of 1900, 102,979. Total number of deaths, 69, including enteric fever, 7, and 6 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Paterson*.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 106,067. Total number of deaths, 131, including enteric fever, 4; whooping cough, 2, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK—*Saratoga Springs*.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 19, including enteric fever, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of October, 1900, from 20 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 146,450—white, 86,926, colored, 59,524—show a total of 257 deaths—white, 143, colored, 114—including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 17; measles, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Charlotte.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 29,000. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Wilmington.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 56, including enteric fever, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

OHIO.—Reports to the State board of health for the four weeks ended October 27, 1900, from 70 localities, having an aggregate estimated population of 1,447,894, show 86 deaths from diphtheria; 38 from enteric fever; 7 from scarlet fever, and 2 from whooping cough.

Columbus.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 140,000.

Total number of deaths, 107, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 2, and 17 from tuberculosis.

Toledo.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 169, including diphtheria, 19; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 18 from tuberculosis.

TEXAS—San Antonio.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 55,000. Total number of deaths, 94, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; and 24 from tuberculosis, 13 of which were in the persons of nonresidents.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended December 1, 1900.

**OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, December 2, 1900.**

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 1, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 25	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	84
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	57
Nov. 26	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	0
Do....	Steamship Sylvania.....	Liverpool, England.....	23
Nov. 27	Steamship Bohemian.....	do.....	13
Do....	Steamship Cambrian.....	London, England.....	15
Nov. 28	Steamship Norseman.....	Liverpool, England.....	12
Do....	Schooner Avis.....	Bridgewater, Nova Scotia.....	1
Nov. 29	Steamship Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	51
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	22
Nov. 30	Steamship Saxonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	238
Do....	Steamship Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	22
Dec. 1	Steamship New England	Liverpool, England.....	217
	Total.....		755

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended December 1, 1900.

**OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, December 3, 1900.**

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 1, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 25	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	226
Nov. 26	Steamship Cymric.....	do.....	116
Do....	Steamship Burgundia.....	Marseilles and Naples.....	515
Do....	Steamship Statendam.....	Rotterdam.....	632
Do....	Steamship La Lorraine	do.....	458
Nov. 27	Steamship Tartar Prince	Genoa and Naples	454
Nov. 28	Steamship Cap Frio.....	Havre	290
Do....	Steamship Californian	Glasgow	28
Do....	Steamship Astoria	do.....	66
Nov. 30	Steamship Miland.....	Hamburg.....	191
Do....	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	122
Do....	Steamship Noordland	Antwerp.....	400
Do....	Steamship Mainz.....	Bremen.....	646
Do....	Steamship Werra	Genoa and Naples	643
	Total		4,787

THOMAS FITCHIE, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of New Orleans, La., during the month of October, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1,982; number passed, 1,958; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 24.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, 1; number cases certified for deportation during month, 24; total to be accounted for, 25; number cases deported, 7; number cases admitted, 12; number cases pending at close of month, 6.

C. P. WERTENBAKER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Commanding Station.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Portland, Me., during the month of November, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 93; number passed, 93.

S. D. BROOKS,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Reports of immigrants inspected at the port of El Paso, Tex., during the month of November, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 210; number passed, 210.

Respectfully,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Port Townsend, Wash., during the month of November, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 47; number passed, 47.

C. H. GARDNER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Seattle, Wash., during the month of November, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 112; number passed, 112.

D. E. ROBINSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.	Dec. 8			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do.			
3	Brunswick, Ga.	do.			
4	Cape Charles, Va.		U. S. A. transport Raw- lins.	Dec. 5	San Juan.
5	Cape Fear, N. C.	Dec. 1	Br. ss. Mount Oswald.	do.	Tampico.
6	Columbia River, Oreg.	do.			
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Dec. 8			
8	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Nov. 17			
9	Eureka, Cal.	Nov. 24			
10	Grays Harbor, Wash.	Dec. 1			
11	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.			
12	Los Angeles, Cal.	Nov. 28			
13	Newbern, N. C.	Dec. 7			
14	Nome, Alaska.	Nov. 3			
15	Pascagoula, Miss.	Dec. 1			
16	Port Angeles, Wash.	Nov. 24			
17	Port Townsend, Wash.	Dec. 1	U. S. revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch.	Nov. 27	Dutch Harbor.
18	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Dec. 1			
19	San Diego, Cal.	do.			
20	San Francisco, Cal.	do.	Br. gunboat Icarus.	Nov. 30	Victoria.
			Br. sh. Carmanian (a).	Nov. 12	Hongkong.
21	San Pedro, Cal.	Nov. 28			
22	Savannah, Ga.	Dec. 1			
23	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.			
24	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Nov. 24	Am. sc. Vandalia.	Nov. 20	Cardenas.
25	Washington, N.C.	Dec. 1			
CUBA:					
26	Caibarien.	Nov. 24			
		Dec. 1			
27	Cardenas.	Nov. 24			
		Dec. 1			
28	Cienfuegos.	do.			
29	Daiquiri.	Nov. 24			
30	Gibara.	Dec. 1			
31	Guantanamo.	Nov. 24	U. S. ss. Kanawha.	Nov. 21	Santiago.
			U. S. ss. Viking.	do.	do.
32	Havana.	Dec. 1	Sc. Thomas S. Denison.	Nov. 24	Philadelphia.
33	Isabela de Sagua.	Nov. 24			
34	Manzanillo.	Dec. 1			
35	Matanzas.	Nov. 24			
36	Nuevitas.	Dec. 1			
37	Santiago de Cuba.	Nov. 27			
		Nov. 24	U. S. yt. Kanawha.	Nov. 19	Havana.
			U. S. rev. cutter Viking.	do.	Batabano.
			U. S. A. transport McClellan.	Nov. 24	New York via Porto Rico.

a Previously reported.

December 14, 1900

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	
2				No report.	
3				do.	
4	Newport News.	Boarded and passed.	Dec. 5	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	10
	Norfolk	Held for observation.	do.	1 case of malaria.	3
5					4
6				No report.	
7				do.	
8				No transactions.	
9				do.	
10				No transactions.	
11				do.	
12				No transactions.	
13				No report.	
14				No report.	
15				do.	
16				do.	
17	Seattle.	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	Nov. 27		18
18				1 case beriberi on Jap. ss. Idzumi Maru from Hongkong.	
				No report.	
19					
20	San Francisco.	do.	Nov. 30		4
	do.	Discharging ballast in quarantine.			19
21				26 pieces of baggage on Jap. ss. Nippon Maru from Hongkong, having no label, disinfected; glandular regions of orientals examined.	
22					1
23				No report.	2
24	Key West.	Disinfected.	Nov. 22		
25				No transactions.	
26				3 vessels passed without inspection.	4
				4 vessels passed without inspection.	4
27					12
					11
					14
29					8
30				No report.	
31	Havana.	Boarded and passed.	Nov. 21		5
		do.	do.	Haitian sloop Perseverance, from Cape Haitien, mechanically cleaned after unloading.	
32	Port Tampa.	Disinfected.	Nov. 28		25
33					9
34					16
35					5
36					6
37	Santiago.	Boarded and passed.	Nov. 19		5
	do	do	do.	Haitian sc. Marie Amilee ordered to sea to be cleaned.	13
	New York via Cuban ports.	do	Nov. 24	2 soldiers suffering from malarial fever.	

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
28	HAWAII: Hilo.....	Nov. 17			
39	Honolulu.....	Nov. 24			
40	Kabului.....	do.....			
41	Kihei.....	Nov. 17			
	PHILIPPINES:				
42	Cebu.....	Oct. 13			
		Oct. 20			
43	Iloilo.....	Oct. 13			
		Oct. 20			
44	Manila.....	do.....	Br. ss. Diamante.....	Oct. 18	Hongkong via Amoy.
		Oct. 27	Br. ss. Esmeralda.....	Oct. 23	do.....
		.....	Br. ss. Sung Kiang.....	Oct. 27	do.....
45	PORTO RICO: Ponce.....	Nov. 24	Ss. Julia.....	Nov. 18	Havana.....
46	San Juan.....	do.....	Sp. ss. Cataluña.....	do.....	do.....
	Subports—				
47	Aguadilla.....	do.....			
48	Arecibo.....	do.....			
49	Arroyo.....	do.....			
50	Fajardo.....	do.....			
51	Humacao.....	do.....			
52	Mayaguez.....	do.....			

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
1	Anciole, Fla.	Dec. 8			
2	Baltimore, Md.	do.			
3	Bangor, Me.	do.			
4	Boston, Mass.	do.			
5	Carabelle, Fla.	do.			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.	do.			
7	Charleston, S. C.	Dec. 1			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.	Dec. 7			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.	do.			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.	Dec. 1			
12	Key West, Fla.	do.			
13	Marcus Hook, Pa.	Nov. 29			
14	Mayport, Fla.	Dec. 7			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.	Dec. 1			
16	New Bedford, Mass.	Dec. 7			
17	New Orleans, La.	do.			
18	Newport News, Va.	do.			
19	Newport, R. I.	do.			
20	New York, N. Y.	do.			
21	Pas Cavallio, Tex.	do.			
22	Pensacola, Fla.	do.			
23	Port Royal, S. C.	do.			
24	Providence, R. I.	do.			
25	Quintana, Tex.	do.			
26	Sabine Pass, Tex.	do.			
27	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do.			

December 14, 1900

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
38				No report	
39				do	
40				do	
41				do	
42					31
43					28
44	Manila	Held for disinfection of steerage baggage.	Nov. 18	Baggage of 515 Chinese and Filipino steerage passengers disinfected; 8 cases of fever, held for observation, proved to be malarial.	66
	do	do	Nov. 24	Baggage of steerage passengers disinfected and held 48 hours.	52
	do	Held for disinfection of steerage baggage.		Baggage of 293 steerage Chinese and Filipinos disinfected	
45	San Juan	Held in quarantine to detain nonimmunes from Cuba.	Nov. 18		3
46	Las Palmas	Held in quarantine	Nov. 19	3 nonimmune passengers on ss. Julia held to complete 5 days' period from Santiago; 4 packages mail for San Juan disinfected.	4
47					2
48					1
49				No transactions	
50				do	
51				do	
52					5

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do	
3				do	
4				do	
5				do	
6				do	
7				do	
8				No report	
9				do	
10				do	
11				do	
12				do	
13				3 vessels spoken and passed; 1 case malaria on Ger. ss. Pionier, from Bermuda.	7 24
14				No report	
15				do	
16				do	
17				do	
18				do	
19				do	
20				do	
21				do	
22				do	
23				do	
24				do	
25				do	
26				do	
27				do	

Smallpox and plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 29, 1900, to December 14, 1900.

For reports received from December 29, 1899, to June 29, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 29, 1900.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama: Mobile.....	Sept. 13.....	1.....		
Alaska: Cape Nome	June 14-Oct. 7...	24.....	1.....	
White Horse	Nov. 24.....	1.....		
Skagway	do.....	1.....		
Total for Territory.....	.....	26	1	
California: Oakland.....	July 8-July 14...	2.....		
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	4	1	
Colorado: Arapahoe County.....	June 13-Nov. 12...	72.....		
Boulder County	June 16.....	1.....		
Cheyenne County	Oct. 26.....	1.....		
Chaffee County	Oct. 26-27.....	2.....		
Clear Creek County.....	July 2-Aug. 8...	7.....		
Costilla County.....	Oct. 15-25.....	2.....		
Custer County	Oct. 5.....	1.....		
Eagle County.....	June 25-July 30...	3.....		
Elbert County.....	Oct. 19.....	1.....		
El Paso County.....	June 21-Aug. 10...	5.....		
Fremont County.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 23...	6.....		
Garfield County.....	July 23-Sept. 12...	25.....		
Gilpin County.....	Aug. 23.....	1.....		
Huerfano County.....	July 31-Oct. 22...	12.....		
Jefferson County.....	July 27-Sept. 4...	13.....		
Lake County.....	July 31-Aug. 23...	1.....		
Larimer County.....	Apr. 25-Oct. 1...	82.....		
Las Animas County.....	July 5-Oct. 2...	23.....		
Logan County	Oct. 27.....	2.....		
Mesa County.....	July 1-Aug. 31...	10.....		
Otero County.....	Aug. 4-Sept. 18...	5.....		
Ouray County	Oct. 9-Nov. 4...	18.....		
Park County.....	July 3.....	2.....		
Pueblo County.....	July 7-Oct. 31...	66.....		
Rio Grande County.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 31...	6.....		
Routt County.....	June 25-July 30...	2.....		
Saguache County.....	Oct. 14.....	1.....		
Wild County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	2.....		
Total for State .....	.....	372		
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	12		
Delaware: Wilmington.....	July 1-July 7...	1.....		
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	0		
District of Columbia: Washington.....	June 18-July 23...	24.....		
	Oct. 28-Nov. 24...	4.....		
	.....	28		
Total for District of Columbia.	.....	10		
Total for District, same period, 1899.	.....		
Florida: Jacksonville	July 1-July 7...	1.....		
Madison County	Sept. 19.....	30.....		
Total for State .....	.....	31		
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	74		
Georgia: Houston County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 7...	24.....	1.....	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	41	1	

December 14, 1900

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois:				
Cairo	Nov. 18, 1899-July 21, 1900.	117	6	
Chicago	Nov. 27	1	.....
Chicago	June 24-July 14	4	.....
Total for State .....	.....	122	6	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	139	2	
Indiana:				
Allen County	Nov. 28	7	1	
Cass County	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	8	1	
Clarke County	June 1-June 30	3	.....
Clay County	do	1	1	
Clinton County	do	2	.....
Delaware County	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	14	.....
Evansville	July 1-July 31	1	.....
Frankton	July 1-July 31	4	2	
Gibson County	June 1-July 31	2	.....
Grant County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	1	.....
Green County	June 1-July 31	14	.....
Jackson County	Aug. 21-Nov. 3	2	.....
Jasper County	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	11	.....
Jay County	do	3	.....
Jennings County	Sept. 1-Nov. 18	2	1	
Johnson County	June 1-July 31	1	.....
Kirklin	July 1-July 31	2	.....
Keystone	do	1	.....
Knox County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	1	.....
Hammond	July 1-July 31	1	.....
Lawrence County	June 1-July 31	9	.....
Loogootee	July 1-July 31	2	2	
Madison County:				
Alexandria	June 1-July 31	12	1	
Anderson	do	28	.....
Elwood	do	20	.....
Frankton	do	1	.....
Marion County:				
Indianapolis	June 1-Nov. 18	5	.....
Irvington	June 1-July 31	9	.....
Marshall County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	1	.....
Miami County	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	1	.....
Michigan City	July 15-July 31	1	.....
Newton County	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	8	.....
Perry County	do	1	.....
Rockfield	July 1-July 31	1	.....
Monticello	July 1-Oct. 31	2	1	
Stark County	June 1-June 30	3	.....
Sullivan County	Aug. 1-Oct. 31	1	.....
Vallonia	Nov. 19	5	.....
Warren County	do	1	.....
Washington County	Nov. 27	1	.....
Wheeling	do	5	.....
Vanderburg County	do	2	.....
Total for State .....	.....	200	9	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	55	.....
Iowa:				
Des Moines	June 1-Aug. 31	13	.....
	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	1	.....
Total for State .....	.....	14	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	0	.....
Kansas:				
Bourbon County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	2	.....
Cherokee County	Sept. 1-Nov. 30	13	.....
Crawford County	July 1-Sept. 30	15	.....
Dickinson County	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	7	.....
Douglas County	Sept. 1-Nov. 30	8	.....
McPherson County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	1	.....
Marion County	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	3	.....
Rawlins County	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	14	.....
Rush County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31 .....	.....	.....
Shawnee County	July 1-Nov. 30	17	.....
Sumner County	do	14	.....
				Smallpox reported.
				Some cases.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Thomas County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	4	.....
Wichita.....	June 17-Nov. 30...	54	1	
Total for State.....	.....	152	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	57	5	
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	June 24-July 15...	32	.....
Lexington.....	Oct. 7-Dec. 1...	9	.....
Russell.....	Nov. 20...	.....	.....
Total for State.....	.....	41	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	134	.....
Louisiana:				
Caddo.....	June 17-Aug. 4...	11	0	
Caldwell.....	June 17-July 28...	16	2	
New Orleans.....	June 17-Dec. 2...	136	43	
Shreveport.....	June 17-Aug. 4...	11	0	
St. Tammany.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 12...	23	8	
Total for State.....	.....	197	53	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	35	.....
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 24-Sept. 1...	5	.....
Cumberland.....	June 17-July 7...	8	.....
Prince George County.....	Nov. 9-14...	9	.....
Total for State.....	.....	22	.....
Total for State same period, 1899.	.....	32	.....
Massachusetts:				
Fall River.....	June 24-Sept. 15...	9	.....
Lowell.....	July 15-Aug. 18...	13	.....
Taunton.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 3...	1	.....
Total for State.....	.....	23	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	47	9	
Michigan:				
Delta County.....	Oct. 14-Nov. 10...	1	.....
Houghton County.....	Aug. 12-Nov. 10...	70	.....
Isabella County.....	July 20-Aug. 18...	5	.....
Jackson.....	July 1-July 7...	1	.....
Maple River Township.....	Oct. 14-Nov. 10...	69	.....
Osceola.....	July 3-July 9...	1	.....
Wayne County.....	June 1-Nov. 24...	10	1	
Other places.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 10...	34	.....
Total for State.....	.....	191	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	11	.....
Minnesota:				
Akeley.....	June 23-July 31...	17	.....
Anoka County.....	June 16-Nov. 8...	30	.....
Atwater.....	July 1-Nov. 8...	5	.....
Bertram County.....	June 23-July 31...	6	.....
Carlton.....	June 16-Nov. 22...	3	.....
Carver County.....	June 23-Aug. 31...	11	.....
Cass County.....	July 1-Aug. 31...	21	.....
Crow Wing County.....	July 1-Nov. 8...	14	.....
Duluth.....	June 16-Nov. 22...	88	.....
Faribault County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1	.....
Goodhue County.....	July 1-Nov. 8...	5	1	
Hennepin County.....	July 1-Nov. 22...	19	.....
Hubbard County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	16	.....
Itasca County.....	July 1-Nov. 8...	1	.....
Kandiyohi County.....	July 1-Nov. 22...	15	.....
Lake County.....	do.....	4	.....
Le Sueur County.....	June 23-Nov. 22...	34	.....
Lincoln County.....	do.....	2	.....
Litchfield County.....	do.....	1	.....
Little Falls.....	July 1-July 31...	18	.....

Smallpox epidemic.

Nov. 28, 1899, to July 31
303 cases, 30 deaths.

December 14, 1900

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Lyon County.....	Nov. 8-Nov. 22.....	27	.....
McLeod County.....	July 1-Nov. 8.....	2	.....
Martin County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	1	.....
Meeker County.....	Nov. 8-Nov. 22.....	8	.....
Minneapolis.....	June 16-Dec. 1.....	79	.....
Nicollet County.....	July 1-Nov. 8.....	1	.....
Otter Tail County.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	38	2	
Pine County.....	Nov. 8-Nov. 22.....	1	.....
Princeton.....	June 16-July 31.....	1	.....
Ramsey County.....	Nov. 8-Nov. 22.....	1	.....
Renville County.....	July 1-July 31.....	1	.....
Scott County.....	June 16-Aug. 31.....	44	.....
St. Paul.....	June 23-Nov. 22.....	11	.....
Sherburne County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	7	.....
Two Harbors.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	7	.....
Traverse County.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.....	19	.....
Wabasha.....	do.....	8	.....
Winona County.....	July 29-Nov. 8.....	18	.....
Winsted.....	Nov. 22-Nov. 28.....	60	.....
Wadena County.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	18	.....
Wright County.....	July 29-Aug. 4.....	7	.....
	June 16-Nov. 22.....	18	.....
Total for State.....		688	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		71		
Mississippi:				
Ocean Springs (vicinity).....	July 19.....	11	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		30		
Missouri:				
St. Joseph.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31.....	1	.....
St. Louis.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 3.....	3	.....
Total for State.....		4		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		139	2	
Montana:				
Butte.....	July 17-Sept. 20.....	25	0	
Total for State, same period, 1899:		8	1	
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 24-Dec. 1.....	13	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	June 17-Dec. 1.....	31	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	June 18-June 24.....	1	.....
Newark.....	June 17-June 23.....	4	.....
Total for State.....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
New York:				
New York.....	June 17-Aug. 25.....	9	2	
	Nov. 4-Dec. 8.....	49	4	
Total for State.....		58	6	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		10	1	
North Carolina:				
Charlotte.....	June 1-July 31.....	11	.....
Wilmington.....	do.....	8	.....
Alamance County.....	May 1-Oct. 31.....	2	.....
Buncombe County.....	do.....	6	.....
Burke County.....	do.....	22	.....
Cabarrus County.....	do.....	5	.....
Caswell County.....	do.....	19	.....
Chatham County.....	do.....	1	.....
Cherokee County.....	do.....	4	.....

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Cleveland County.....	May 1-Oct. 31...	5		
Craven County.....	do.....	27		
Davidson County.....	do.....	9		
Davie County.....	do.....	9		
Durham County.....	do.....	11		
Edgecombe County.....	do.....	2		
Forsyth County.....	do.....	25		
Franklin County.....	do.....	Many.		
Gates County.....	do.....	1		
Granville County.....	do.....	25		
Guilford County.....	do.....	22		
Halifax County.....	do.....	1		
Harnett County.....	do.....	8		
Haywood County.....	do.....	5		
Henderson County.....	do.....	5		
Hertford County.....	do.....	2		
Iredell County.....	do.....	5		
Johnston County.....	do.....	17		
Lenoir County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1		
Mecklenburg County.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	35		
Moore County.....	do.....	14		
Nash County.....	do.....	12		
New Hanover County.....	do.....	7		
Orange County.....	do.....	7		
Pamlico County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	23		
Persson County.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	4		
Randolph County.....	do.....	17		
Richmond County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	1		
Rockingham County.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	153		
Rutherford County.....	do.....	A few.		
Vance County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...			
Wake County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	5		
Wilkes County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	12		
Total for State.....		548		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		105		
North Dakota:				
Rolla.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 20...	19	2	
Wheatland.....	Nov. 20...	9		
Total for State.....		28	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	0	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	June 16-Sept. 21...	31		
Portsmouth.....	June 24-Sept. 15...	14		
Youngstown.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	13		
Allen County—				
Shawnee Township.....	do.....	7		
Ashtabula County.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 1...	55		
Auglaize County.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	10		
Brown County.....	do.....	4		
Butler County.....	do.....	4		
Clark County.....	do.....	5		
Clinton County—				
New Vienna.....	do.....	1		
Columbiana County—				
Wellsville.....	do.....	19	2	
Coshcocon County—				
Clark Township.....	do.....	2		
Cuyahoga County—				
Berea.....	do.....	5		
Brooklyn Township.....	do.....	2		
Cleveland.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 1...	732	7	
Dover Township.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	1		
East Cleveland.....	do.....	3		
Glenville.....	do.....	4		
Mayfield Township.....	do.....	14		
Newburgh.....	do.....	30		
Lakewood.....	do.....	2		
Rockport.....	do.....	2		
West Park Township.....	do.....	1		
Darke County.....	do.....	12		
Defiance County—				
Highland Township.....	do.....	8		
Delaware County—				
Franklin County—				
Columbus.....	do.....	44		
		39		

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Fulton County—				
Wauseon.....	Jan. 1-June 30..	2	.....
Geauga County—				
Burton.....	do.....	3	.....
Greene County—				
Cedarville.....	do.....	20	2	
Hamilton County—				
Cincinnati.....	do.....	99	1	
Hyde Park.....	do.....	1	.....
Hancock County—				
Findlay.....	do.....	1	.....
Hardin County—				
McGuffey.....	do.....	3	.....
Henry County.....	do.....	120	3	
Huron County—				
Bellevue.....	do.....	9	.....
Lake County.....	do.....	2	.....
Licking County—				
Lorain County.....	do.....	98	2	
Lucas County—				
Toledo.....	do.....	3	.....
Madison County.....	do.....	82	.....
Medina County—				
Lodi.....	do.....	2	.....
Mercer County.....	do.....	28	.....
Montgomery County—				
Dayton.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 8..	9	.....
Morrow County.....	Jan. 1-June 30..	4	.....
Pike County—				
Waverly.....	do.....	2	.....
Portage County—				
Kent.....	do.....	1	.....
Putnam County.....	do.....	6	.....
Ross County—				
Kingston.....	do.....	1	.....
Scioto County—				
Portsmouth.....	do.....	1	.....
Stark County.....	do.....	26	1	
Summit County—				
Akron.....	do.....	1	.....
Trumbull County.....	do.....	20	1	
Tuscarawas County—				
Dennison.....	do.....	1	.....
Union County—				
Jerome Township.....	do.....	2	.....
Washington County—				
Marietta.....	do.....	1	.....
Wayne County—				
Salt Creek Township.....	do.....	3	.....
Total for State.....		1,587	19	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		66	.....
Oregon:				
Portland.....	Oct. 31.....	1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		7	.....
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny City.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 1...	1	.....
Philadelphia.....	June 24-Oct. 20...	13	.....
Pittsburg.....	June 17-July 7...	5	.....
Steelton.....	Nov. 18-Nov. 24...	3	.....
Steelton.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	3	.....
Total for State.....		25	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		226	.....
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	July 8-July 14...	1	.....
Greenville.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 1...	3	.....
Total for State.....		4	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	.....
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 8...	6	.....
Nashville.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 8...	7	.....
Campbell County.....	Mar. 5-Nov. 16...	11	.....

Smallpox in United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Tennessee—Continued.				
Chatham County.....	Mar. 5-Nov. 16...	11	1	
Chester County.....	do.....	35	0	
Cumberland County.....	do.....	23	0	
Davidson County.....	do.....	57	1	
Dyer County.....	do.....	26		
Franklin County.....	do.....	31		
Gibson County.....	do.....	26		
Giles County.....	do.....	81		
Grundy County.....	do.....	41	1	
Hambien County.....	do.....	30	1	
Hamilton County.....	do.....	42	1	
Haywood County.....	do.....	2		
Henry County.....	do.....	150		
Houston County.....	do.....	14		
Knox County.....	do.....			No report.
Lauderdale County.....	do.....	12		
Lawrence County.....	do.....	18		
Lewis County.....	do.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	do.....	13		
Madison County.....	do.....	47	2	
Marion County.....	do.....	113	2	
Maurice County.....	do.....			No report.
Montgomery County.....	do.....	25		
Obion County.....	do.....	87	1	
Putnam County.....	do.....	42	2	
Roane County.....	do.....	15		
Robertson County.....	do.....	12		
Rutherford County.....	do.....	37		
Scott County.....	do.....	1		
Shelby County.....	do.....	254	6	
Wayne County.....	do.....	3		
White County.....	do.....	2		
Williamson County.....	do.....	115		
Wilson County.....	do.....	11		
Total for State.....		1,379	18	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		9		
Texas:				
Beaumont.....	Feb. 1-June 1...	107	0	
Blue Springs.....	Nov. 24.....			Smallpox reported.
Carizzo.....	July 9.....	1		
Eagle Pass.....	Sept. 7.....	1		
Fort Bend County.....	Aug. 1, 1899, to Aug. 1, 1900.	156	2	
Houston.....	Nov. 11-Nov. 24...	23		
Jack County.....	Nov. 13.....	12		
Pittsburg.....	Nov. 28.....	1		
Robertson County.....	June 16.....	300	2	
San Antonio.....	June 1-June 30...	1		
Smithville.....	Nov. 13.....	4		
Sublime.....	Nov. 18-Nov. 24...	14		
Terrell.....	Nov. 18.....	1	1	
Vashti.....	Nov. 24.....			Smallpox reported.
Total for State.....		621	5	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		189	5	
Utah:				
Ogden.....	June 24-Oct. 31...	37	1	
Salt Lake City.....	July 1-Dec. 1...	161		Dec. 13, 1899, to Aug. 1, 1900, 106 cases; deaths, 0.
Total for State.....		198	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
Vermont:				
Caledonia County.....	Aug. 7.....	20		
Franklin County.....	do.....	2		
Orience County.....	do.....	6		
Total for State.....		28		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 5...	2		
Petersburg.....	June 1-Aug. 26...	4	0	

December 14, 1900

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Virginia—Continued.				
Roanoke	June 1-Aug. 31...	23	1	
Total for State.....		29	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		200	12	
Washington:				
Lewis County.....	June 26.....	2	.....
Puyallup County.....	Sept. 6.....	.....	.....	Several cases.
Seattle.....	June 24-Oct. 31...	45	.....
Tacoma.....	Aug. 5-Oct. 15...	5	.....
Total for State.....		52	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		53	1	
West Virginia:				
Harrison County.....	Nov. 25.....	18	.....
Wheeling	Sept. 2-Nov. 10...	3	.....
Total for State		21	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		2	.....
Wisconsin:				
Sixteen places.....	May 1-May 31...	122	3	
Ten places.....	June 1-June 30...	29	1	
Eight places.....	July 1-July 31...	26	0	
Six places.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	45	0	
Ashland, Bayfield, Dane, and Eau Claire counties.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 18...	75	0	
Total for State.....		297	4	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	.....
Wyoming.....	Oct. 2.....	1	.....
Grand total.....		7,067	131	
Grand total, same period, 1899.		1,766	40	

PLAGUE.

California:				
San Francisco.....	Mar. 7-July 6...	13	11	
Do.....	July 7.....	1	1	
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 12...	1	1	
Do.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 18...	1	1	
Do.....	Aug. 19-Oct. 5...	1	1	
Do.....	Oct. 6-Oct. 10 ..	1	1	
Do.....	Oct. 14.....	1	1	
Do.....	Nov. 1.....	2	2	
Do.....	Nov. 4.....	2	2	
Do.....	Dec. 7.....	1	1	

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Tuberculosis.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Baltimore, Md.	Dec. 8	434,439	160	15					2	1	4
Bay City, Mich.	Dec. 1	a 27,800	5						1		
Binghamton, N. Y.	Dec. 8	a 39,647	10								
Boston, Mass.	do.	a 560,892	202	28					2	1	15
Chelsea, Mass.	Dec. 1	a 34,072	9	1							
Chicopee, Mass.	Dec. 8	14,050	2								
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Nov. 30	296,908	98	13					3		
Do.	Dec. 7	296,908	85	15					1		
Concord, N. H.	Dec. 1	a 19,600	5	1							
Dayton, Ohio.	Dec. 8	a 85,333	28	2							
Detroit, Mich.	Dec. 1	a 286,000	81	3					4		
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do.	a 14,100	7	1							
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	a 35,672	6								
Everett, Mass.	do.	a 24,336	10								
Green Bay, Wis.	Dec. 2	9,069	4	1						1	
Greenville, S. C.	Dec. 1	8,607	3	2							
Haverhill, Mass.	Dec. 8	a 37,175	13								
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	a 45,712	15	1							
Jacksonville, Fla.	Dec. 2	17,201	21								
Jersey City, N. J.	do.	163,003	49	7					1	3	1
Lawrence, Mass.	Dec. 1	a 62,559	20	4							
Lexington, Ky.	do.	21,567	7	1							
Lowell, Mass.	Dec. 8	a 94,969	31	2					1		
Lynchburg, Va.	Dec. 7	19,709	9						1		
McKeenport, Pa.	Dec. 1	a 21,700	7								
Massillon, Ohio.	do.	10,092	2								
Medford, Mass.	Dec. 8	11,079	6								
Memphis, Tenn.	Dec. 1	a 102,320	41	4					1		
Do.	Dec. 8	a 102,320	30	3					1		
Michigan City, Ind.	Dec. 1	10,776	6	1							
Milwaukee, Wis.	do.	a 285,315	62	9					1	5	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	do.	a 202,718	43	6					1	5	
Mobile, Ala.	Dec. 8	a 38,469	22	5					2	4	
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,168	29	6							
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	20	1					1		
Newburyport, Mass.	Nov. 24	13,947	1								
Do.	Dec. 1	13,947	5						1		
Newton, Mass.	Dec. 8	a 33,587	5								
Norristown, Pa.	do.	19,701	4							2	
North Adams, Mass.	do.	a 24,200	8								
Omaha, Nebr.	Dec. 1	a 102,555	24								
Ottumwa, Iowa	Oct. 6	a 18,197	5						1		
Do.	Oct. 13	a 18,197	2								
Do.	Oct. 20	a 18,197	3								
Do.	Oct. 27	a 18,197	4								
Do.	Nov. 3	a 18,197	3								
Do.	Nov. 10	a 18,197	4								
Do.	Nov. 17	a 18,197	3								
Do.	Nov. 24	a 18,197	5								
Do.	Dec. 1	a 18,197	3	1							
Philadelphia, Pa.	Dec. 8	a 1,293,697	376	57					7	1	21
Pittsburg, Pa.	Dec. 1	a 321,616	49	11					6	2	5
Portland, Me.	do.	36,425	16	1							
Rockford, Ill.	Nov. 24	23,584	9	1							
Salt Lake City, Utah	Dec. 1	a 53,531	19	1							
Santa Barbara, Cal.	do.	6,587	0								
Somerville, Mass.	Dec. 8	a 61,643	28	2							
Steelton, Pa.	do.	9,250	4								
Tacoma, Wash.	Dec. 1	a 37,717	8								
Taunton, Mass.	do.	a 31,036	13	5							
Waltham, Mass.	do.	a 23,481	5								
Warren, Ohio.	do.	5,973	2								
Washington, D. C.	do.	a 278,718	107	11					5	5	2
Wheeling, W. Va.	Nov. 24	31,522	9	1							
Do.	Dec. 1	34,522	10								
Williamsport, Pa.	Dec. 8	a 28,757	9	1							
Winona, Minn.	Nov. 24	18,208	6								
Yonkers, N. Y.	Dec. 7	a 47,931	16						3		1

a United States census of 1900.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Smallpox in Nanaimo and Gabriola Island.

VICTORIA, November 21, 1900.

SIR: There are 13 cases of varioloid in Nanaimo; it is confined to 3 families; all are quarantined. Boats and trains leaving Nanaimo are inspected and all passengers vaccinated. General vaccination of Nanaimo and surrounding districts has been ordered.

There is 1 case of varioloid on Gabriola Island, which is isolated, and 49 contacts are quarantined.

Respectfully,

Secretary Provincial Board of Health.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CHINA.

Facilities for disinfecting at Hongkong.

HONGKONG, CHINA, October 31, 1900.

SIR: In further explanation of my cablegram of October 24, 1900, I have the honor to report the conditions on my arrival at this station. The apparatus for disinfection of baggage consists of 1 steam chamber 16 feet and 4 inches long, 4 feet and 3 inches wide, and 5 feet and 3 inches high, inside measurement, owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and was intended for passengers going to the Hawaiian Islands. During 1899, the plant was used for the treatment of San Francisco's steerage passengers and the crews of vessels going to that port.

Through an arrangement with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, all firms having vessels leaving for any American port send their crews and passengers to this plant for treatment.

The chamber, while in good working order, has no formalin generator and is about one-twentieth the capacity of those in use at Angel Island, which makes the work slow and, at times, inadequate. A great many articles that would be injured by steam are treated with bichloride solution. In Chinese baggage there yet remain many articles that can not be treated with the present method employed. The facilities for giving baths are ample.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company was at once advised that an airtight room for the use of sulphur would greatly improve and hasten the work and as a result a room 20 by 10 by 8 feet is almost completed for the treatment of articles injured by steam or solutions. A number of other firms, because of the frequent delays and expense attached to the present arrangement, expressed a willingness to equip an independent plant.

They were advised that a floating station was better adapted to the work at this port, and a barge is being fitted up with steam cham-

ber, sulphur room, and bath tubs, to be ready for use about November 10. Several steamers trading with this port, the steamer *Coptic* being among the number, have had plague develop after being away several weeks from any infected port. The infection on one occasion at least was traced to rats, resident in the steamer, receiving their infection from cargo. In this case the dead rats, almost mummified, were found in the quarters of the European crew, where the first case developed in the person of a white officer. In view of this, it has seemed a good precaution to disinfect from time to time the holds of steamers that lie at docks in United States ports. Over 150 rats were found in the steamer *Nippon Maru* after being treated under my supervision October 27, 1900.

While the facilities for the disinfection of baggage have been inadequate for the large amount to be treated, it is hoped the barge and added improvement at the Pacific Mail station will meet the requirements. The work, however, is so divided, the number of steamers leaving is so large, and the cargoes need so much supervision that it seemed that assistance was immediately necessary and that the Bureau should know the condition at once.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, December 3, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended December 1, 1900, 17 deaths have occurred in this city from the following: Tetanus infantile, 1; tuberculosis, 4; empyema, 1; bronchitis capillary, 1; aortic insufficiency, 2; malarial fever, 3; pneumonia broncho, 1; heart disease, 2; enteritis, 1; angina pectoris, 1.

Four of these deaths occurred in the civil hospital. Death rate 22.16. Health of port good; weather continues excellent.

Fourteen vessels entered this port and 14 vessels were issued bills of health. Twelve alien steerage passengers arrived from Spain on steamship *Berenguer el Grande* November 27; were inspected and allowed to land. Two hundred and twenty-nine members of crew inspected and 171 passengers. Twenty-one health certificates issued.

Twenty pieces of baggage, arriving on Menendez steamer from Batabano and destined for Santiago, were labeled "to be disinfected." Seventy-four pieces of baggage inspected and passed. Fourteen pieces of baggage disinfected.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 2 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week; no contagious diseases reported.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths during the week; no contagious diseases; health of port good. Inspected 9 vessels.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

December 14, 1900

Inspection of immigrants at Cienfuegos during the week ended December 1, 1900.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, December 3, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended December 1, 1900: November 27, steamship *Berenguer el Grande*, from Spain, with 12 Spanish immigrants.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, December 3, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended December 1, 1900:

Seven deaths from yellow fever are reported, a considerable reduction in the death rate from this disease.

The quarantine restrictions by Florida against Cuba were raised at midnight November 30, 1900, as far as nonimmune travel is concerned.

The disinfection of baggage for southern points is to continue for a while longer, and this coincides with my recommendation previously made.

As soon as the nonimmune people learned that the restrictions were off, they crowded our office for health certificates, and the Florida boats carried full passenger lists—in fact an extra boat was put on the run Sunday. Over 100 pieces of baggage were disinfected Saturday for the *Olivette*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stone reports that the medical officer of the steamship *Vixen*, U. S. N., now at Puerto Padre, is sick with yellow fever. I have recommended that the vessel proceed to the nearest port for disinfection as soon as the patient can be removed. He also reports Mr. Thomas, post-office inspector on duty at Nuevitas, as a suspect. Another case of yellow fever is reported at Batabano.

On November 30 I addressed a communication to the collector of customs, asking information as to what disposition is made in the case of immigrants recommended for deportation by this Service. The inclosed is a copy of the reply by Maj. Tasker H. Bliss.

I inclose the weekly mortality table.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,

Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Immigration regulations.

HAVANA, CUBA, November 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 20, addressed to the commissioner of immigration, which, after considerable delay in transmission, has reached this office.

In reply to your request to be furnished with the routine methods of this department by which immigrants, when rejected by the Marine-Hospital Service, are prevented from landing in Cuba, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the immigration regulations issued from the War Department under date of June 6, 1899.

Upon the receipt of a certificate from the Marine-Hospital Service of the physical disqualification of any immigrant, the deputy commissioner of immigration immediately

has such person detained on board the ship by a written order to the master, agent consignee, or owner of the vessel upon which the said immigrant arrived; he then notifies the collector of his action, and the proper order is issued from this office to said master, agent, consignee, or owner that said vessel is required to return such immigrant to the port whence he came, in accordance with Article V of the inclosed regulations.

Attention is invited to Article X of the immigration regulations which imposed a fine of \$300 upon any agent, master, consignee, or owner of a vessel, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of the collector in accordance with said regulations.

Respectfully,

TASKER H. BLISS,
Major, Collector of Customs for Cuba.

Dr. A. H. GLENNAN,

Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

Report for week ended November 17, 1900.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Passengers inspected.....	234	Applications for immune certificates	
Passengers vaccinated.....	13	rejected	4
Immune certificates issued.....	14		

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Baggage disinfected.....	170	Freight inspected and passed.....	526
Mail disinfected.....	10	Baggage marked, "To be disinfected."	
Express matter disinfected	3		
Freight disinfected	393		
Baggage inspected and passed.....	278	Total.....	1,399
Express inspected and passed.....	19		

U. S. DISINFECTING STEAMER SANATOR.

Vessels disinfected	1	Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	13
Viveros disinfected.....	5		

OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Vessels inspected and entered.....	25	Immigrants inspected.....	116
Vessels inspected and cleared.....	17		

Mortuary report for week ended December 1, 1900.

Tuberculosis.....	12	Pneumonia.....	3
Enteritis	5	Glanders	1
Yellow fever.....	7	Deaths from all causes.....	95
Malarial fever.....	3		

Inspection of immigrants at Havana during the week ended December 1, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, December 1, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended December 1, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 25	Steamship Havana.....	New York.....	20
Nov. 26	Steamship Segurança.....	Campeche, Vera Cruz, and Progreso.....	24
Do....	Steamship Montserrat	Vera Cruz.....	20
Nov. 27	Steamship Matanzas	Tampico.....	1
Nov. 28	Steamship Morro Castle	New York.....	51
	Total.....		116

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

December 14, 1900

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Havana, Cuba, during the month of November, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 2,915; number passed, 2,899; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 16.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 16; total to be accounted for, 16; number cases deported, 4—3 for senility, 1 for loathsome disease; number cases admitted, 12; number cases pending at close of month, none.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, November 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended November 24, 1900:

Matanzas.—Fourteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 16.12 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 5; senility, 2; gangrene, 1; enteritis, 1; meningitis, 1; pulmonary edema, 1; other causes, 3. One case of dysentery was reported. Four vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 2 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. Twenty health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island. Nine pieces of baggage were passed, and 2 bundles of bedding were disinfected. By the request of Dr. A. Schweyer, chief municipal sanitary director of this city, the old Civilian Hospital was disinfected. On Saturday, the 24th instant, there remained but 1 case of yellow fever under treatment.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 9 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 3; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; mitral insufficiency, 1; nephritis, 1; infantile tetanus, 1; other causes, 2. The death rate during the week was 18.90 per 1,000. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Twelve vessels were inspected and passed on arrival; 5 of these were foreign vessels and 7 coasting vessels. Eight bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week ended November 24 was 21.36 per 1,000. Nine vessels were inspected and passed on arrival; 2 of these were foreign vessels and 7 coasting vessels. Eleven certificates of inspection were issued to coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of the port and town is good, the prevalent disease being malarial fever. The death rate during the week was 2.68 per 1,000. Seven vessels arrived during the week. Four of these were inspected and passed, and 3 passed without inspection. One bill of health was issued to a foreign vessel and 6 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, December 3, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the usual report of the transactions of the Service for the second quarantine district of Cuba for the week ended December 1, 1900:

Matanzas.—Fourteen deaths were reported within the municipality of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, representing a yearly mortality of 16.13 per 1,000. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Enteritis, 3; tuberculosis, 2; heart disease, 2; fracture of skull, 2; drowning, 1; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 3.

It will be noted from the above that the health of the town continues excellent. Omitting the deaths from traumatic causes, the mortality rate from disease is exceedingly low.

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported: Yellow fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; diphtheria, 1.

It has been impossible to accurately trace the source of infection of the few cases of yellow fever that have occurred in Matanzas during the past month, although there is some reason to believe that the infected point was an old building in the vicinity of the military hospital, which had been at one time used as a hospital. This building, as stated in my last report, was disinfected by the city health authorities with the assistance of this office. At present there is but 1 case of yellow fever under treatment, that reported on the 28th ultimo.

Five vessels were inspected and passed; 4 of these were foreign vessels and 1 coasting vessel. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 1 certificate of inspection to coasting vessel. Seventeen health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island, 7 of these via Havana. Fifteen pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 2 pieces were disinfected.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enriquez Saez reports that 13 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the last week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; heart disease, 2; arteriosclerosis, 2; pernicious fever, 1; nephritis, 1; malaria, 1; other causes, 4. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. The death rate during the week was 27.31 per 1,000.

Eleven vessels were inspected and passed on arrival; 4 of these were foreign vessels and 7 coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that 1 foreign vessel and 15 coasting vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 8 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. No report of death rate has been received during the week.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of port and town is good. The death rate during the week was 2.01 per 1,000. Two foreign vessels and 6 coasting vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 4 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS.

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

December 14, 1900

Reports from Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, and Baracoa—Case of yellow fever at Nuevitas.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, November 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended November 24, 1900:

Nuevitas.—During this week 5 vessels have arrived and 5 bills of health have been issued. On November 25 a case of yellow fever occurred in the person of Mr. Thomas, special agent Post Office Department, and has been duly reported to the chief quarantine officer. The case has been isolated and is now under treatment at a house 2 miles from town. No deaths have occurred during this week.

Puerto Padre.—Three arrivals; bills of health, 3; deaths, none; good sanitary condition.

Gibara.—Arrivals, 4; bills of health, 2; deaths, 2.

Baracoa.—Arrivals, 5; bills of health, 4; deaths, 4; good sanitary condition.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the fourth quarantine division of the island of Cuba, under my command, for the week ended November 24, 1900:

Santiago.—During this period there was a total of 14 deaths reported in the civil population, a decrease of 8 from the previous week, making the death rate 16.9 per 1,000; estimated population 43,000. The principal causes of deaths were the following: Leprosy, tubercular, 1; tuberculosis, 1; malaria, 3; broncho-pneumonia, 1; bronchitis, 1; other causes, 7; total, 14.

On November 19, the United States yacht *Kanawha* and revenue cutter *Viking* arrived from Havana via other Cuban ports with the Secretary of War, Hon. Elihu Root, and Major-General Wood on board.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 8 deaths, the principal causes being: Tuberculosis, 1; meningitis, 1; bronchitis, 1; chronic nephritis, 1; tetanus, infantile, 2; other causes, 2; total, 8. Population, 14,464; death rate, 28.8.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 6 deaths, the chief causes being: Malarial fever, 1; bronchitis, 1; bronco-pneumonia, 1; other causes, 3; total, 6. Population, 18,000; death rate, 17.3.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended November 24, 1900, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.						Inspected and passed.					
		Formaldehyde gas.			Steam.								
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
Nov. 19	Steamship Reina de los Angeles (baggage from Havana, arrived at this port).....			4	6								
Nov. 23	Steamship Saratoga (baggage from Havana, arrived at this port).....		4	6	3						1	6	3
	Total		4	10	9						1	6	3

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago for the week ended November 24, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 24, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended November 24, 1900: November 22, British steamship *Tyrian*, from Kingston, Jamaica, with 3 immigrants; British schooner *Annie E. Wood*, from Kingston, Jamaica, with 16 immigrants; total, 19.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of immigrants at Guantanamo for the week ended November 24, 1900.

GUANTANAMO, CUBA, November 24, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended November 24, 1900: November 23, Spanish steamship *Berenguer el Grande*, from Barcelona, Spain, with 25 immigrants.

Respectfully,

LUIS ESPIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Report of immigrants sailing from French ports to the United States, January 1 to September 1, 1900.

PARIS, FRANCE, November 23, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith report on emigrants sailing from French ports to the United States during the first eight months of 1900:

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

December 14, 1900

[Inclosure.]

Emigrants sailing from France direct for the United States embark at Havre, Cherbourg, or Boulogne-sur-Mer. Occasionally a few steerage passengers sail from Marseilles, but the vessel generally touches afterwards at an Italian port and so can be considered from that last country. Among these emigrants from France, the French form a very small proportion, by far the largest number coming from Italy, being "shipped" through from centers, as Modena, in special emigrant trains or special cars on regular trains similarly managed to those in the United States. These trains take the passengers slowly but without change direct to the steamer's dock. This trip generally requires three days from the southern part of France to the port on the northern coast and taken in an ordinary third-class compartment, always full, must be a trial of endurance and a discomfort, after which our immigrant sleeping cars must seem luxurious. It is on account of this journey that many pale, red-eyed individuals sometimes with coated tongue and quick pulse must be considered even after careful examination, as simply "fatigued de voyage."

All emigrants from the East, or Levant, probably the most undesirable and surely the most dangerous from a quarantine point of view, sailing from French ports, come by way of Marseilles. They collect at the various Mediterranean ports and are taken up by the steamers that make the Mediterranean trip, generally with Marseilles as their port. The Messageries Maritimes is the only company having such a regular service.

Two other companies make the Mediterranean trip but at irregular periods, and I believe most of the passengers come by the regular line.

The sailings of the Messageries Maritimes are as follows: One line sailing every two weeks proceeds by way of various ports of the north coast, including Smyrna and Constantinople, to alternately Odessa and Novorossisk. This route requires nine days from Constantinople and eight from Smyrna—shown on Map 2; a second (circular) itinerary (Map 1) makes the ports of Naples, Piraeus, Smyrna, Dardanelles, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Smyrna (eight days), Vathi, Rhodes, Beirut, Jaffa (every second vessel), Port Said, Alexandria, and Marseilles. The vessels sail every two weeks, while in the opposite direction, that is, going to Alexandria and making the same ports, the sailings are weekly.

Thus it appears that all passengers from Smyrna are at least seven days out before arriving at Marseilles; from Beyreuth, nine days, and from Port Said and Alexandria (very few), six days. After that an average of three days passes before they sail.

It is the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (Havre), Hamburg-American (Boulogne and Cherbourg), and Holland-American (Boulogne) lines that take these eastern passengers. The American Line (Cherbourg) not only does not seek these eastern emigrants, but refuses them, and the North German Lloyd, the only other line to the United States, takes very few steerage passengers from France.

As to numbers by these various lines, the following represent the number during the first eight months of 1900: French Line, 23,092; Hamburg-American Line, Boulogne, 1,798; Cherbourg, 127; Holland American Line, 2,681; American Line, 469, approximate; North German Lloyd Line, 25.

Of these emigrants 3,784 carried by the French Line came from the Levant or Orient via Marseilles as indicated, 1,093 sailing by Hamburg-American Line from Boulogne, and 13 from Cherbourg on same line. Of the emigrants sailing on Holland-American Line from Boulogne 636 were from Syria and Armenia, and as stated above, the North German Lloyd and American lines took no emigrants of this class. As for totals, it seems that during the first eight months of 1900, 28,192 steerage passengers sailed from French ports for the United States and that 4,526 of these came from eastern countries.

I have attempted to ascertain how many of the above passengers came from Smyrna and Beirut during the time plague was reported at these places, but find either none or very few so registered. This is undoubtedly due to the schooling each emigrant receives.

It must be remembered that on account of the French laws no emigrants can be booked in France, or be ticketed through France, if not to sail from a French port, consequently none of the companies sailing from English ports can have an agency for emigrants here. However, there is undoubtedly a certain number of these passengers who cross France more or less independently to sail from English ports, but naturally no record can be kept of these.

The inclosed sketches (Maps I and II) will serve to indicate the lines of emigration through France to the United States.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and smallpox in various countries.

BERLIN, November 26, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report from information obtained from the imperial health office:

In Glasgow no further cases of plague occurred during the first week in November.

In Alexandria, Egypt, 2 new cases of plague were reported.

In the Presidency of Bombay there occurred during the week ended October 19, 1,851 cases of plague (1,358 deaths), that is to say, 133 (141) less than in the previous week.

In the city of Bombay there were during the week ended October 20 148 new cases and 74 deaths, in addition to which there occurred 229 deaths suspected to have been caused by plague. The total number of deaths there during this period was 885, that is to say, 13 less than in the previous week.

In Penang on October 9, 2 cases of suspected plague were reported, both of which ended fatally on the 10th. Although plague bacilli were not found, the colonial physician was of the opinion that they were plague cases, and precautionary measures were taken accordingly. Up to October 16 no further cases of this disease were noted.

CAPE COLONY.—According to a communication dated November 16, 8 cases of plague have been officially reported in the district of King Williams Town.

QUEENSLAND.—According to the weekly report of the central sanitary authorities at Brisbane, dated October 1, there occurred a case of plague in the district of Charters Towers, 82 miles distant from Townsville, on September 29.

VICTORIA.—In an official letter dated October 4, the health authorities at Melbourne declared that since June 5, this year, no further case of plague has occurred in the colony of Victoria.

Smallpox in Spain.—In Bilbao, where smallpox has raged violently for many years, this disease has been spreading alarmingly since the middle of May this year. Up to September 30 there are said to have been 1,038 cases of smallpox and deaths among a population of about 74,500. A compulsory report by the physicians has now been introduced by royal order, but is said to be neglected, so that concealment of cases of such diseases may take place.

Cholera in British India.—In Calcutta, during the period from October 7 to October 13, 56 persons died of cholera.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, December 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended December 1:

From yellow fever there were 10 cases and 2 deaths, and 39 deaths from all causes. There have been no cases or deaths reported from small-

December 14, 1900

pox for the past three weeks, and it looks as if the threatened epidemic has been effectually stamped out.

During the week 5 vessels have been inspected and issued bills of health, and 43 health certificates issued to passengers for Cuba and the United States.

As health certificates are no longer required at the quarantine station in New York I will stop issuing them for that port.

The disinfection and inspection of baggage at this port will be continued until the yellow fever ceases.

Respectfully,

SAML. H. HODGSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Plague in Manila—Vital statistics for September, 1900.

MANILA, P. I., October 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 3 cases of plague occurred in Manila, P. I., during the week ended October 20, 1900. Two resulted in death, and 2 Chinese and 1 Filipino were affected.

During this period and the following week, there were found a large number of dead rats, an examination of which demonstrated that they had died from plague. The marked increase in the epidemic among rats shows that numerous centers of infection exist, and a continuance of plague during the next two months, with a marked increase in the spring, is to be expected. There is every indication that there will be an epidemic during the ensuing year of much greater severity than that now subsiding.

The total number of deaths from all causes during this period was 222.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of deaths in the city of Manila, P. I., from September 1 to September 30, 1900.

CLASS "A"—GENERAL DISEASES.

Specific febrile (zymotic)—		Septic—	
Bubonic plague	8	Puerperal septicæmia.....	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	2	Pyæmia	1
Diphtheria	1	Tetanus.....	2
Influenza	15	Trismus	14
Malarial fevers—		Parasitic, thrush.....	1
Intermittent.....	13	Dietetic—	
Remittent.....	4	Malnutrition	8
Continued.....	3	Inanition.....	2
Pernicious.....	6	Scurvy.....	1
Cachexia	2	Constitutional—	
Typhoid fever	7	Anæmia.....	1
Diarrheal—		Beriberi.....	43
Cholera infantum	2	Carcinoma—	
Diarrhea, acute.....	5	Womb	2
Diarrhea, chronic	3	Stomach	2
Dysentery, acute.....	20	Neck	1
Dysentery chronic.....	19	Diabetes	1
Veneral, syphilis, acquired	1	Leucocytæmia	1

CLASS "A"—Continued.

Constitutional—Continued.

Rheumatism.....	10
Leprosy.....	6
Rickets.....	3
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	95
Tuberculosis, meningeal.....	2
Developmental—	
Cardiac malformation.....	9
Marasmus, infantile.....	9
Marasmus, senile.....	5
Premature and still births.....	8
Senility.....	5

CLASS "B"—LOCAL DISEASES.

Nervous System—

Apoplexy.....	51
Cerebral congestion.....	12
Convulsions, infantile.....	221
Eclampsia, not puerperal.....	44
Encephalitis and cerebritis.....	5
Hydrocephalus.....	1
Insanity.....	1
Locomotor ataxia.....	2
Meningitis, cerebral.....	45
Meningitis, spinal.....	2
Morphinism.....	1
Myelitis.....	2
Neurasthenia.....	2
Progressive muscular atrophy.....	1

Circulatory system—

Angina pectoris.....	16
Arterio schlerosis.....	6
Embolism, pulmonary.....	1
Hypertrophy of heart.....	3
Endocarditis.....	14
Pericarditis.....	3
Fatty degeneration.....	3
Mitral, valvular insufficiency.....	1
Asthma.....	2
Bronchitis, acute.....	73
Bronchitis, chronic.....	20
Croup, catarrhal.....	2

Number of deaths with medical attendance.....

230

Number of deaths without medical attendance.....

797

Total..... 1,027

DEATHS BY NATIONALITIES.

Filipinos.....	966	Australian.....	1
Americans.....	1	Chinese.....	51
Spaniards.....	7		
Portuguese.....	1	Total.....	1,027

Number of deaths over 5 years of age..... 418
Number of deaths under 5 years of age..... 609

Total..... 1,027

CLASS "B"—Continued.

Respiratory system—Continued.

Laryngitis, acute.....	15
Laryngitis, chronic.....	2
Pseudo-diphtheria.....	1
Pleurisy, acute.....	2
Pneumonia.....	5
Pulmonary congestion.....	5

Digestive system—

Appendicitis.....	1
Enteritis, acute.....	10
Enteritis, chronic.....	26
Enteritis, acute.....	6
Enteritis, chronic.....	26

Gastric ulcer.....

Gastritis, acute.....	9
Gastritis, chronic.....	12
Gastro-enteritis, acute.....	17
Gastro-enteritis, chronic.....	9
Hernia (strangulated).....	1

Abscess of liver.....

Cirrhosis of liver.....	1
Intestinal catarrh.....	1
Urinary system—	

Interstitial nephritis, acute.....

Interstitial nephritis, chronic.....	3
Reproductive system—	
Eclampsia, puerperal.....	2
Hemorrhage, post partum.....	1
Peritonitis, puerperal.....	1
Disease of the uterus, metritis.....	3

Osseous and integumentary—

Gangrene.....	1
Carbuncle.....	1

CLASS "C."

Burning.....	1
Drowning.....	3
Homicide.....	3
Electricity.....	1
Crushing.....	2
Total number of deaths from all causes during month.....	1,027

Number of deaths with medical attendance..... 230

Number of deaths without medical attendance..... 797

Total..... 1,027

DEATHS BY NATIONALITIES.

Filipinos.....	966	Australian.....	1
Americans.....	1	Chinese.....	51
Spaniards.....	7		
Portuguese.....	1	Total.....	1,027

Number of deaths over 5 years of age..... 418
Number of deaths under 5 years of age..... 609

Total..... 1,027

December 14, 1900

Services rendered by municipal doctors.

District.	Patients visited.	Certificates.	
		Death.	Birth.
Intramuros	24	22	5
Binondo	4	33	0
Quiapo and San Miguel	26	96	1
Santa Cruz	14	90	0
Sampoloc	11	96	0
Ermita and Malate	20	68	3
Tondo, North	21	119	47
Tondo, South	19	99	38
San Nicholas	13	82	5
Pandacan	33	37	12
Paco	61	65	14
	249	807	125

Services rendered by municipal midwives.—Birth certificates issued.

Intramuros.....	5	Ermita and Malate.....	18
Binondo.....	1	Quiapo	40
San Nicholas	11	Tondo	0
Paco.....	25		
Total.....			100

PORTE RICO.*Report from Ponce.*

PONCE, P. R., November 26, 1900.

SIR: Through chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract bills of health reports for the week ended November 24, 1900.

The provisional flag steamship *Julia*, from Cuban ports, was held in quarantine on the 18th instant to detain some nonimmunes from Cuba. All immune passengers and those from Santo Domingo were allowed to land. The steamer sailed the same day from San Juan, taking the detained people with her.

Nothing further of interest has occurred in quarantine or sanitary lines.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of immigrants at Ponce during the week ended November 24, 1900.

PONCE, P. R., November 26, 1900.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended November 24, 1900: November 18, provisional flag steamship *Julia*, from Cuba and St. Domingo, with 5 immigrants.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan during the week ended November 24, 1900.

SAN JUAN, P. R., November 27, 1900.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended November 24, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 18	Spanish steamship Catalufia.....	Havana, Colon, Barranquilla, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, Ponce.	16
Nov. 19	Provisional flag steamship Julia.....	Havana, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Santiago, St. Domingo, Macoris, Ponce, P. R., Mayaguez, P. R.	5
	Total.....		21

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SCOTLAND.

Report from Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, November 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for this station for the week ended to-day. There were no inspections. The health of the city remains as before, and there were in the hospital the 23d instant 24 cases of smallpox and 15 cases of typhus. There were 2 deaths from smallpox during the week.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Plague at Penang.

MANILA, P. I., November 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that recent advices state that plague has appeared in Penang, Straits Settlements, 2 fatal cases having occurred on the 8th ultimo.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended November 26, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended November 24, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. One death. No contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended November 22, 1900. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended November 26, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—Manitoba—Winnipeg.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 25,642. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, 7 deaths from enteric fever, and 2 deaths from tuberculosis reported.

Province of Ontario.—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of October, 1900, from 716 municipalities, having an aggregate estimated population of 2,214,150, show a total of 2,056 deaths, including diphtheria, 44; enteric fever, 120; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 8; whooping cough, 10, and 169 from tuberculosis.

Hamilton.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 52,665. Total number of deaths, 72, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever 5; and 6 from tuberculosis.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of November, 1900. Estimated population, 11,100. Total number of deaths, 27, including 9 from scarlet fever.

CHILE—Antofagasta.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 49, including whooping cough, 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

DUTCH GUIANA—Paramaribo.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 31,279. Total number of deaths, 67. No contagious disease reported.

FRANCE—St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended November 15, 1900. Estimated population, 145,000. Total number of deaths, 117, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 24, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 17.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Salford, viz, 24.3, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 10.5.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fifteen deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 21; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 22; whooping cough, 27; enteric fever, 26, and diarrhea and dysentery, 8. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of

17.2 a thousand. In Greater London 2,059 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 15 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 12 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 24, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz., 4.2, and the highest in Newtonards, viz., 28.3, a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 187 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 9, and 5 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 24, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 20.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz., 11.9, and the highest in Paisley, viz., 25.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 628, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 5, and 25 from whooping cough.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended October 15, 1900. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 212, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 6, and 3 from whooping cough.

RUSSIA—Siberia—Vladivostock.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 13,050. No deaths. Month of August, 1900. Total number of deaths, 12, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 5; measles, 3, and 3 from typhus fever.

Month of September, 1900. Total number of deaths, 6, including 6 from enteric fever.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Period from October 20 to November 11, 1900. Estimated population, 700,000. Total number of deaths, 145, including enteric fever, 96, and 49 from smallpox.

Cadiz.—Month of October, 1900. Estimated population, 67,987. Total number of deaths, 156, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 1, and 28 from tuberculosis.

Malaga.—Two weeks ended October 31, 1900. Estimated population, 100,000. Total number of deaths, 186, including 3 from enteric fever.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from June 29, 1900, to December 14, 1900.

[For reports received from December 29, 1899, to June 29, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 29, 1900.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong	June 17-June 23...		1	On ss. Petrarch, from Saigon.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-Nov. 6...	4,095		
Calcutta.....	Apr. 28-Oct. 27...	749		
Karachi.....	July 2-Oct. 14...	65		
Madras.....	May 19-Nov. 2...	334		
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Sept. 11-Sept. 20...	1		
Osaka.....	June 24-Aug. 25...	3		
Yokohama.....	July 8-Sept. 8...	4	3	
Russia:				
Novolievsk	Oct. 29.....			Several cases.
Straits Settlement:				
Singapore.....	June 17-Sept. 22...		4	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Aparecida	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...		1	
Bahia.....	June 3-June 9...	2		
Casa Branca.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...		7	
Itu.....	do.....		2	
Pedreira	do.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 12-Sept. 30...		67	
Saboticabal	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...		1	
Sao Paulo.....	Feb. 1-June 30...		41	
Santos.....	do.....		106	
Sao Bernardo.....	Mar. 1-June 30...		8	
Sorocaba.....	do.....		633	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 3-Oct. 21...	72	39	
Bocas del Toro.....	July 25-Sept. 11...	5	3	
Cartagena.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 17...	5		
Cartagena.....	June 1-July 14...	28	27	
Panama	Sept. 1-Sept. 14...	3	3	
Panama	Oct. 29-Nov. 4...	1	1	
Panama	June 12-Sept. 10...	27	6	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon	Aug. 18-Aug. 22...	2	1	On ss. Holstein; 1 on ss. Canada.
Port Limon	Oct. 31-Nov. 4...	2	1	One on steamship Adler.
Cuba:				
Batabano.....	Aug. 16-Aug. 22...		1	
Cienfuegos	Dec. 3.....	1		
Gibara.....	July 21.....	1		Among United States soldiers.
Guanajay	Aug. 14-Sept. 22...	5	3	
Havana	Oct. 13-Oct. 16...		1	On ss. Julia.
Havana	June 30.....		1	
Havana	June 1-June 30...	17	6	
Matanzas	July 1-Aug. 1...	96	30	
Neuquen	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	254	49	
Pinar del Rio.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	358	52	
Puerto Padre	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	308	74	
Sagua, Isabela de	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	214	54	
Santa Clara.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 8...		8	
Matanzas	Nov. 7-Nov. 28...	6		Two in barracks.
Neuquen	Nov. 25.....	1		
Pinar del Rio.....	July 24-July 30...		14	
Puerto Padre	Dec. 3.....	1		On ss. Vixen.
Sagua, Isabela de	Sept. 17-Sept. 21...	2	1	
Santa Clara.....	Nov. 2.....	1		
France:				
Havre.....	June 20-July 22...	12		
Havre.....	Aug. 9.....	1		On ss. Caravallias.
Havre.....	Aug. 10.....	1		On ss. Santa Fe.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	May 7-May 13...		1	
	Oct. 8-Nov. 25...		3	
Cordova.....	July 1.....			Yellow fever reported.
Merida	July 21.....	7	4	
Progreso.....	June 24-Sept. 30...		9	
Tampico.....	July 23-Nov. 18...	28	13	
Vera Cruz.....	Sept. 2-Dec. 1...		111	
San Domingo:				
Puerto Plata	Oct. 6-Nov. 17...	5	3	
West Africa:				
Goree-Dakar.....	Apr. 16-June 30...	15	8	
Rufisque	June 16-June 30...			Several cases.

PLAQUE.

Africa:				
Cape Colony, King Williams Town.....	Nov. 16	8		Plague reported.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	Feb. 22-July 3...	714	575	
Djiddah.....	Apr. 26-June 28...		78	
Yambo.....	Apr. 10-June 13...		67	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	May 1-May 31...	5	5	
Australia:				
Adelaide.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 11...	6	3	
Brisbane	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...		3	
Chartus Towers.....	Sept. 29	1		
Sydney.....	Jan. 21-Aug. 25...	303	103	
Brazil:				
Campo Grande.....	June 16.....	2		
Nietheroy.....	do.....	2		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 18-Sept. 30...	485	243	
	Oct. 1-Oct. 15...	16	11	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 27-Sept. 1...		1,445	Estimated.
Hongkong	Jan. 1-Oct. 27...	1,084	1,019	
Egypt:				
Port Said.....	Apr. 20-Aug. 3...	94	38	
Alexandria.....	May 16-Oct. 16...	34	23	
	Nov. 11.....	2	1	
England:				
London.....	Aug. 3.....	4	2	
Formosa				
Formosa.....	Apr. 1-May 31...	640	458	
	June 1-July 31...	203	165	
Tamsui.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	4	3	
Germany:				
Bremen	Sept. 27-Nov. 5...	1	1	On a steamship from Buenos Ayres.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad City.....	Apr. 29-Oct. 27...	22	21	
Ahmednagar District.....	do.....	15	11	
Belgaum District	do.....	2,207	1,351	
Bombay City.....	do.....	3,492	2,400	
Dharwar District and Town.....	do.....	574	416	
Nasik District.....	do.....	985	844	
Poona City.....	do.....	3,211	2,628	
Poona District.....	do.....	184	141	
Satara District.....	do.....	36	24	
Satara Town.....	do.....	8	4	
Surat District.....	do.....	174	40	
Surat Town.....	do.....	6	6	
Thana District.....	do.....	807	688	
Belgaum Town.....	do.....	552	416	
Kanara District.....	do.....	50	44	
Kolaba District.....	do.....	75	45	
Ratnagiri District.....	do.....	22	18	
Savantnadi State.....	do.....		3	
Hyderabad Town.....	do.....	3	3	
Karachi City.....	do.....	621	472	
Boroda State.....	do.....	1		
Cutch State.....	do.....	413	239	
Mandir Town.....	do.....	112	97	
Khandish.....	do.....	3	1	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....	170	104	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAQUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Conf'd.				
Bhavnagar Town.....	Apr. 29-Oct. 27...	4	3	
do.....	do.....	636	489	
Kolhapur and Southern Maharashtra Country.				
Sachin State.....	do.....	2	.....
Savanur State.....	do.....	53	33	
Janjira State.....	do.....	146	137	
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras City.....	do.....	3	2	
Salem District.....	do.....	114	75	
Tinnevelly District.....	do.....	5	3	
Bellary District.....	do.....	1	.....
Chingleput District.....	do.....	1	1	
Trichinopoly District.....	do.....	.....	1	
North Arcot District.....	do.....	6	4	
Calcutta.....	do.....	2,233	2,232	
Bankura District.....	do.....	12	11	
Midnapore District.....	do.....	1	1	
Gaya District.....	do.....	.....	65	
Hooghly District.....	do.....	14	12	
Howrah Town.....	do.....	71	63	
24-Parganas District.....	do.....	24	19	
Monghyr District.....	do.....	94	84	
Monghyr Town.....	do.....	131	108	
Saran District.....	do.....	201	170	
Chapra Town.....	do.....	195	161	
Patna District.....	do.....	859	748	
Patna City.....	do.....	25	21	
Dinapur Town.....	do.....	76	70	
Bihar Town.....	do.....	155	150	
Cuttack District.....	do.....	3	2	
Jullundur District.....	do.....	85	49	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do.....	27	9	
Nagpur City.....	do.....	22	21	
Nagpur District.....	do.....	2	.....
Bangalore Civil and Military Station and city.	do.....	2,510	1,118	
Mysore City.....	do.....	4,077	3,094	
Mysore District.....	do.....	760	571	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do.....	75	60	
Tumkar District.....	do.....	94	97	
Lingsuagur District.....	do.....	60	59	
Gulburga District.....	do.....	1	1	
Shimoga District.....	do.....	70	54	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Oct. 16-Oct. 27...	3	1	
Nagasaki.....	June 6.....	1	1	Taken from a vessel from the Goto Islands.
Osaka.....	Apr. 8-July 16...	47	38	
	Sept. 11-Sept. 27...	25	20	
	Oct. 9-Nov. 2...	14	11	
Sakai.....	June 30.....	1	.....
Shidzuoka Ken.....	May 6-July 7...	16	13	
Madagascar:				
Antananarivo.....	Oct. 16.....	.....		Plague reported.
Tamatave.....	Sept. 17-Oct. 29...	8	6	
Mauritius:				
Port Louis.....	Aug. 15-Sept. 7...	21	15	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	July 24-July 31...	12	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Cavite.....	June 17-June 23...	1	.....
Cebu.....	July 23.....	1	.....
Manila.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 20...	222	149	
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	June 23.....	1	.....
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	Aug. 31-Oct. 6.....	28	8	
Govan.....	Sept. 4.....	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Oct. 8.....	.....	2	
Turkey:				
Beirut.....	July 20.....	4	.....
Constantinople.....	Aug. 27.....	1	.....	On ss. Niger from the Island of Syros.
Smyrna.....	June 18-Aug. 6...	22	11	
Wales:				
Llandaff.....	Oct. 4.....	1	1	From Rosario.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden	May 1-May 31	3		
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31	13		
Australia:				
Sydney.....	June 2	264	92	
Austria:				
Prague	June 3-Nov. 17	115	.....
Trieste	Oct. 7-Oct. 18	1	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp	June 24-Nov. 3	12	4	
Brussels	July 1-July 7	1		
Ghent	Aug. 5-Sept. 15	4		
British Columbia:				
Gabriola Island	Nov. 21	1		
Nanaimo	Nov. 23	18		
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	July 1-Oct. 31	51		
Rio de Janeiro	May 12-Sept. 30	143		
China:				
Amoy	Apr. 14-May 12 .....	.....		A few cases.
Hongkong	May 20-June 9	2		
Cos	Apr. 1	235		
Colombia:				
Baranquilla	June 24-June 30	1		
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon	Aug. 8	1		
Cuba:				
Manzanillo	July 29-Aug. 6	2		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Sept. 1-Nov. 17	73		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Aug. 28-Nov. 5	2		
Cairo	May 21-Nov. 11	21		
England:				
Liverpool	June 10-Nov. 8	46	7	
London	do	98		
Manchester	June 10-Nov. 10	1		
Southampton	do	9		
West Hartlepool	Sept. 30-Nov. 17	8		
Formosa	Apr. 1-Aug. 31	237	128	
France:				
Bordeaux	May 1-June 30	4		
Lyons	June 3-Sept. 1	15		
Marseilles	July 1-Aug. 31	14		
Nice	June 6-June 30	1		
Paris	June 17-Nov. 17	111		
St. Etienne	June 1-Oct. 31	32	7	
Germany:				
Berlin	Aug. 10	3		
Frankfort-on-the-Main	June 10-July 20	4		
Königberg	July 1-Sept. 15	4	1	
Salingen	Oct. 14-Oct. 20	1		
Gibraltar	July 2-Nov. 11	4		
Greece:				
Athens	June 10-Nov. 17	27	15	
India:				
Bombay	May 18-Oct. 30	100		
Calcutta	Apr. 19-May 5	41		
Karachi	June 24-Oct. 27	154		
Madras	May 10-Oct. 20	47		
May 26-Oct. 20		12		
Italy:				
Genoa	June 10-June 16	3		
Naples	Oct. 17-Nov. 14	17	1	
Japan:				
Nagasaki	May 21-Oct. 20	4		
Osaka and Hiogo	June 3-June 9	1		
Korea:				
Seoul	May 20-May 26			Endemic.
Malta:				
Valetta	May 1-July 15	24	3	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua	May 27-July 7	6		
City of Mexico	May 6-Nov. 11	244	173	
Merida	July 21			
Tuxpan	Nov. 21-Nov. 27	4		
Vera Cruz	June 17-Nov. 21	67		
				Smallpox reported.

December 14, 1900

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam	July 22-July 28...	1		
Ontario:				
Port Arthur.....	June 1-June 27...	2	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Guimaras Island	July 1	18		
Iloilo.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Manila	Jan. 1-Sept. 8...	35	1	
Quebec:				
Compton County	May 12-June 23...	1		
Gaspe County.....	May 20-June 23...	1		
Hochelaga County.....	May 6-Aug. 15...	2	1	
Iberville County.....	July 26-Aug. 27...	2		
Montreal County	Apr. 22-Aug. 31...	28	10	
Quebec County	Apr. 15-June 23...	8		
Rimouski County.....	Feb. 3-July 31...	129		
Russia:				
Moscow	May 27-Nov. 10...	119	34	
Odessa.....	June 3-Nov. 17...	137	42	
Riga	Apr. 1-Sept. 30...	.....	60	
St. Petersburg.....	June 10-Nov. 10...	654	187	
Vladivostock.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 30...	12		
Warsaw	May 27-Nov. 17...	.....	203	
Scotland:				
Dundee.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 29...	3		
Edinburgh.....	Sept. 9-Oct. 27...	4		
Glasgow.....	June 16-Nov. 23...	83	11	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Aug. 19-Nov. 11...	.....	102	
Cadiz.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	.....	1	
Corunna.....	July 15-Nov. 24...	.....	6	
Madrid.....	May 20-Sept. 1...	.....	257	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 11-July 7...	.....	10	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	June 10-Aug. 11...	10		
Zurich.....	June 24-Aug. 11...	2		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 20-May 26...	1		
Yukon Territory:				
Dawson	July 20-Sept. 26...	11		

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Aix la Chapelle.....	Nov. 17	134,196	46						1			
Do.....	Nov. 24	134,196	31								1	
Alexandretta.....	Nov. 17	8,000	3									
Alexandria.....	Nov. 12	335,000	201	1						2	1	
Amapala.....	Oct. 6	1,500	0									
Do.....	Oct. 13	1,500	0									
Do.....	Oct. 20	1,500	0									
Do.....	Oct. 27	1,500	0									
Do.....	Nov. 3	1,500	1									
Do.....	Nov. 10	1,500	1									
Amsterdam.....	Nov. 24	518,478	159							1		
Antofagasta.....	Oct. 31	16,000	11									
Antwerp.....	Nov. 17	298,111	65	10						3		
Asuncion.....	Oct. 20	70,000	9							6	1	
Athens.....	Nov. 17	200,000		11			1	5	1	5		
Do.....	Nov. 24	200,000		9			1	1	1	1		
Barmen.....	Nov. 10	141,000	39							1	1	
Do.....	Nov. 17	141,000	40							1	2	
Barranquilla.....	Nov. 18	40,000	20	2								
Belfast.....	Nov. 17	359,000	122							4		
Belize.....	Nov. 29	13,000	2									
Belleville.....	Nov. 26	10,519	2									
Do.....	Dec. 3	10,519	5									
Bergen.....	Nov. 14	68,000	16									
Do.....	Nov. 21	68,000	20									
Berlin.....	Nov. 3	1,878,106	569							2	14	17
Do.....	Nov. 10	1,878,106	593							4	10	16
Birmingham.....	Nov. 24	519,610	166							9	6	2
Bluefields.....	Nov. 18	4,000	2									3
Do.....	Nov. 25	4,000	0									
Bombay.....	Nov. 6	821,764	761	113	84	3			1		1	
Bremen.....	Oct. 23	145,000	56	9						1		
Do.....	Nov. 3	145,000	49	3						1	4	4
Do.....	Nov. 10	145,000	66	11	1					1	2	3
Breslau.....	do.....	300,000	139	18						1	2	
Do.....	Nov. 17	300,000	161	38						2	2	2
Bristol.....	do.....	324,973	95							2	1	
Brussels.....	do.....	600,000	175							2		1
Budapest.....	Do.....	640,000							3	10	3	3
Do.....	Nov. 18	640,000							2	6		
Cairo.....	Nov. 4	570,062	389						1	3	7	
Do.....	Oct. 11	570,062	308						1	6	1	8
Callao.....	Nov. 4	30,000	16	2								
Do.....	Nov. 11	30,000	18	3								
Cartagena.....	do.....	25,000	11									
Do.....	Nov. 18	25,000	18									
Catania.....	Nov. 22	124,000	58	3					1	3	1	
Christiania.....	Nov. 24	230,000	57									
Coburg.....	Nov. 10	20,536	9	4								2
Do.....	Nov. 17	20,536	9	4								
Cologne.....	Nov. 10	367,810	121	14						2	2	1
Do.....	Nov. 17	367,810	124	11							1	1
Colombo.....	Oct. 20	130,000	127	30						2		3
Do.....	Oct. 27	130,000	123	21								
Colon.....	Nov. 27	8,000	9									
Corunna.....	Nov. 24	40,500	21					1				
Curacao.....	Nov. 17	30,303	7									
Dresden.....	Nov. 10	411,500	101						1	1	2	
Dublin.....	Nov. 23	349,594	179						3	1	1	2
Dundee.....	Nov. 24	167,584	59									1
Dusseldorf.....	Nov. 17	208,483	64									
Edinburgh.....	do.....	302,262	119						1	3	8	
Flushing.....	Nov. 24	19,034	8									
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Nov. 10	278,000	64							3		1
Do.....	Nov. 17	278,000	60									2
Funchal.....	Nov. 18	36,982	25	4								
Geneva.....	Nov. 10	95,350	26								1	
Ghent.....	Nov. 24	163,030	44									
Gibraltar.....	Nov. 18	24,701	18									
Girgenti.....	Nov. 17	24,428	9									
Glasgow.....	Nov. 28	743,969	304				2	6	2	5	1	17
Gothenberg.....	Nov. 17	126,849	28							1	2	3
Guayaquil.....	Oct. 6	60,000	54					2				
Do.....	Oct. 13	60,000	60					7				

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Guayaquil	Oct. 20	60,000	49					9				
Do.....	Oct. 27	60,000	58					3				
Do.....	Nov. 3	60,000	54					5				
Do.....	Nov. 10	60,000	52					9				
Do.....	Nov. 17	60,000	49									
Halifax	Dec. 1	45,000	9									
Hamilton, Bermuda	Nov. 20	16,113	2									
Do.....	Nov. 27	16,113	1									
Havre.....	Nov. 18	119,470	64	13						7	1	1
Karachi.....	Nov. 4	98,195	55									
Kingston	Dec. 7	18,300	3									
Konigsburg	Nov. 10	183,273		7						9		
Do.....	Nov. 17	183,273								2		
Las Palmas.....	Nov. 10	34,972	20									
Lausanne.....	do.....	45,722	16									
Leeds.....	Nov. 24	431,287	132								6	5
Leghorn.....	Nov. 10	104,829	38							3		
Do.....	Nov. 17	104,829	48	2							2	1
Leipsic	do.....	439,200	141								2	1
Leith.....	do.....	75,509	26								2	
Licata.....	do.....	20,000	13					1	2			
Leige.....	Nov. 3	172,356	46							3	1	1
Liverpool.....	Nov. 17	668,645	255							4	2	5
Lyons.....	do.....	500,000	154							1	2	
Madras.....	Nov. 2	452,518	457		1	10					2	
Magdeburg.....	Oct. 27	231,236	78	6							1	5
Mainz.....	Nov. 24	84,000	20	3								
Manchester.....	Nov. 17	530,864	225	21					3	1	3	1
Mannheim.....	do.....	136,538	36						1	1	4	
Maracaibo.....	do.....	50,000	26	4								
Matanzas.....	Nov. 24	18,266	5									
Do.....	Dec. 1	18,266	3									
Melbourne.....	Oct. 6	477,000								1	3	
Do.....	Oct. 13	477,000								1	4	
Messina.....	Nov. 24	107,000	31	2					2			
Monrovia.....	Oct. 27	5,000	3									
Do.....	Nov. 3	5,000	2									
Moscow.....	Nov. 10	1,000,000	446							7	8	4
Nottingham.....	Nov. 17	250,000	87						2			6
Do.....	Nov. 24	250,000	95						4	1	8	1
Nuremberg.....	Nov. 3	244,406	83								1	4
Do.....	Nov. 10	244,406	92									
Odessa.....	Nov. 17	434,600	187					7	9	6	4	3
Osaka and Hioga.....	Oct. 27	236,139	112	1								
Do.....	Nov. 3	236,159	98						3			
Palermo.....	Nov. 17	300,000	129						2			
Panama.....	Nov. 26	16,000										
Paris.....	Nov. 17	2,511,629	908					15	16	4	4	2
Plymouth.....	Nov. 24	106,000	36	3					3		1	
Port au Prince.....	Nov. 12	60,000	20									
Do.....	Nov. 19	60,000	19									
Prague.....	Nov. 17	198,139	123	20					3	2	1	
Puerto Cortez.....	Nov. 28	2,000	0									
Quebec.....	Dec. 1	73,000									1	
Rotterdam	Nov. 24	320,871	96							1		
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Dec. 1	45,000	13	2								
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	do.....	3,000										
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	Oct. 26	12,019										
Do.....	Nov. 2	12,019	7									
Do.....	Nov. 9	12,019	7									
Do.....	Nov. 16	12,019	6									
Sheffield.....	Nov. 24	367,208	143						3	1	12	8
Singapore.....	Oct. 20	91,111	162	23								
Smyrna.....	Nov. 4	300,000	60	11						4	3	
Do.....	Nov. 11	300,000	47	8						5		
Do.....	Nov. 18	300,000	74	11						4		
Solingen.....	Nov. 3	16,000	12									
Do.....	Nov. 10	16,000	15								1	
Do.....	Nov. 17	16,000	5								1	
Stettin.....	Nov. 10	153,000	66								1	1
Do.....	Nov. 17	153,000	71						3	1	1	
Stockholm	Nov. 10	297,148	83	10					2	2	2	

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Stuttgart	Nov. 15	162,934	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Nov. 22	162,934	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tamatave	Oct. 22	9,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Oct. 29	9,000	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenerife	Nov. 17	33,500	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapani	do....	53,597	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste	Nov. 10	166,499	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Nov. 17	166,499	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan	Nov. 26	13,392	17	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice	Nov. 17	174,170	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna	do....	1,673,688	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	2	3	2	7	25	2
Warsaw	do....	645,844	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	2	12	9	5	.....	2
Zurich	Nov. 10	162,169	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Do.	Nov. 17	192,169	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.